FBIS
DAILY REPORT

# MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 JANUARY 1981

## American Hostages

The Majlis approved a bill allowing the government to resort to arbitration to solve legal and financial differences between Iran and the United States excluding claims against the "Islamic revolution of Iran" and rising from the seizure of the U.S. Embassy, Tehran radio reported, but postponed consideration of a second bill intended to nationalize the late shah's property. The radio later reported that a formal session of the Council of Guardians approved the former bill, finding it in accordance with the constitution. AFP reported that at the opening of the Majlis session Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi said the Iranian Government wants to "have done with the hostage issue completely in the next 2 or 3 days." Nabavi told the deputies that neither Iran nor the United States has yet made "firm commitments" to the Algerian mediators, although certain common points of view exist. "New points of view" may emerge, he continued, if President-elect Ronald Reagan takes over from Jimmy Carter before the hostage issue is settled.

Earlier, Islamic Republican Party Deputy Hasan Ayat said there is no need for a hasty debate over the two bills because negotiations for the release of the hostages will continue after the change in the U.S. administration. In a related AFP report, Ayat warned the Majlis that if it proceeds too quickly, "the Iranian people will have the wool pulled over their eyes."

Tehran radio reported that Ahmad 'Azizi, the official responsible for the hostage issue in the prime minister's office, announced that "no final agreement" has yet been reached on setting a date for the hostages' release. Nevertheless, 'Azizi added, discussions are "obviously" being conducted "in a positive framework." The radio's Arabic service later elaborated on 'Azizi's remarks, reporting that he denied a rumor that the hostages will be released on 16 January since Iran has not yet handed its final reply to the Algerian Government. However, the date for their release is getting closer, 'Azizi said, in view of Algeria's acceptance of an American commitment to return all Iranian funds and property and to take measures to return the wealth of the late shah and his relatives. He indicated that an official Algerian statement to this effect is expected.

## Iran Domestic Affairs

Criticism of Bani-Sadr--The newspaper KEYHAN on 4 January carried an open letter from the Mojahedin-e Enqelab-e Eslami organization to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr expressing "sorrow" that Bani-Sadr has "yielded to united opposition elements against the imam's line." Bani-Sadr, the letter said, has displayed "so much opposition" to the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's line that "only counterrevolution reaps the benefit." "We can never accept," the letter writers went on, that elements "openly opposed to the imam" have been cooperating with President Bani-Sadr.

The letter cited at length articles and statements by Bani-Sadr in which he asserted that the educational system has declined since the revolution, that "pessimism and despair" are spreading and that the Raja'i government is incompetent. However, it is Bani-Sadr's speeches, the letter asserted, that have disheartened people and placed "a weapon in the hands of the sworn enemies of the revolution." The president referred to an unspecified "wretched leader," the letter said, but did not reveal whom he was alluding to. "Such veiled references are more dangerous than clear and explicit statements," the letter warned, adding that Bani-Sadr's utterances have been "confusing and harmful."

Further criticisms of the president were made by Majlis Deputy Ayatollah Nateq-Nuri in a public phone-in session reported by the newspaper ETTELA'AT on 7 January. The

deputy described Bani-Sadr's position on the hostage taking as contrary to that of Ayatollah Khomeyni and said the president has incited groups against Khomeyni's line by supporting demonstrations against the clergy. The war and Khomeyni's call for unity, Nateq-Nuri indicated, are holding back him and other critics of Bani-Sadr from making far more trenchant criticisms of the president.

Internal Threat--An unattributed commentary on Tehran radio criticized the "Westernized Front," which voices its opinions "in a veiled manner," and also noted the growth of "hypocritical and extremist groups" in the country. The radio warned against "dependent and Westernized" nationalist groups that have been criticizing the government in pamphlets and against other "Americanized" groups that have been aggravating the situation in Tehran University and hatching "plots against the revolution" through their demand for the re-opening of the universities. Certain publications and newspapers, the commentary claimed, are attempting to exacerbate "an atmosphere of insecurity and dissatisfaction." The radio urged the nation to be alert and take a decisive stand against such "counterrevolutionary movements and processes" that are aimed at creating "crisis, dissatisfaction and anarchy."

In a preagenda speech to the 13 January Majlis session, reported by Tehran radio, Sari Deputy Abolqasem Okhovvatian claimed problems have occurred as a result of the closure of the universities and the failure of the commission currently reviewing university affairs to adopt a clear policy. Ayatollah Mosavi Kho'ini said it was "inept" to raise the issue at this time, the radio added, and claimed that no one wants a repetition of the earlier situation whereby the universities were "war rooms instead of classrooms."

Khomeyni Health--Tehran radio, citing a statement issued by Ayatollah Khomeyni's office, reported that because the ayatollah's health is "not suitable for all the visits and meetings" from now on such contacts will only be by prior arrangement.

## Iran-Iraq Conflict

INA reported that special envoy Olof Palme arrived in Baghdad to continue his UN-sponsored efforts to seek a solution to the Gulf war. Iranian forces continued limited operations along the Kabir Kuh Mountains, Tehran radio reported, repulsing Iraqi probes toward the heights. The radio said Iraqi artillery shelled Abadan, Dezful and Susangerd. Ahvas radio reported that Iranian forces halted a small Iraqi tank attack near that city. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio, noted Iraqi planes in action over Gilan-e Gharb and fighting on other fronts.

## Israel

The Knesset voted to remove the parliamentary immunity of Religious Affairs Minister Aharon Abu-Hatzera, Jerusalem radio reported, clearing the way for his trial on misuse of government funds.

## Islamic Summit

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal confirmed earlier reports that Saudi Arabia has not received any "official regrets" from countries due to attend the Islamic Conference summit. At a press conference, reported by SPA, the Saudi foreign minister said that he expects all members to attend the conference to discuss the key questions of Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war and Gulf security. Although Saudi Arabia recently broke diplomatic relations with Libya, Prince Sa'ud said that there are "no problems" between the two countries, only religious differences which he hopes will disappear. In a Riyadh radio report of his remarks, the foreign minister indicated that the conference will consider the UAE claim to the three disputed islands in the Gulf now occupied by Iran if the UAE raises that issue. QNA, citing UAE newspapers, reported that the UAE does intend to raise the question at the conference.

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'ARAFAT ON UN ADMINISTRATION OF WEST BANK, GAZA

NC140812 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] The Egyptian newspaper ASH-SHA'B, organ of the Socialist Labor Party, yesterday quoted Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, as saying that the PLO will accept any solution to the Palestinian problem advocated by the United Nations. He pointed out that this means a solution drawn up by the United Nations and not one reached through an international conference to be held in Geneva or any other place.

The brother chairman of the PLO Executive Committee added that the United Nations is necessary since we require international guarantees for the security of our state against all those who treat us as 10th class citizens and steal our water and blow up the bodies of our sons with dynamite.

He pointed out that the PLO agrees to the United Nations administering the West Bank and the Gaza Strip during a period ranging from 3 to 6 months, after which it will hand over the big territories to the Palestinians. He said: We accept administration by the United Nations, but not a mandate.

Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed that there is nothing better than the Palestinian solution which provides for the establishment of an independent state on every part of occupied territory to be liberated.

He absolutely rejected the autonomy plan advocated by [Egyptian President] As-Sadat and the so-called Jordanian option, which is advocated by the Israeli Labor Party. He said: No one can impose a solution on the Palestinian people.

In his interview with ASH-SHA'B newspaper the commander in chief dealt with the issue of Israel's annexation of Jerusalem. He said: As far as we are all concerned, and as far as every Muslim is concerned, Palestine begins in Jerusalem.

FATAH OFFICIAL EVALUATES REVOLUTION ACHIEVEMENTS

LD121623 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 6 Jan 81 p 19

[Interview granted by Majid Abu Sharar, Fatah movement Central Committee member and in charge of coordinated Palestinian integrated information, to correspondent in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] On the 16th anniversary of the launching of the Palestinian revolution how do you evaluate the Palestinian struggle's military and political achievements in the past years?

[Answer] The Palestinian revolution has reached its 16th anniversary despite all the predictions that this revolution would collapse. The predictions were based on the fact of too many enemy revolutions and the fact that the imperialist conspiracies it is facing, whose tools are Israel and Arab reaction, are great; but the revolution has been able to exist thanks to its rifles and also its ability to develop and protect its national unity. The revolution has also been able to protect and develop the Palestinian people's unity and their rallying around their leadership, the PLO.

Our sacrifices are great but on the other hand we have been able to achieve a lot in the past years. On the military level today the Palestinian revolution has become a considerable military power. Its strength has been acquired through practice, through the continuous battles against the Zionist enemy, and through the defense battles the revolution has fought in defense of its existence and policy.

This military force has fought and is still fighting a daily battle against Israeli attacks in southern Lebanon.

This force has also fought and is still fighting battles inside the occupied territories as part of our daily program to escalate military operations against the Zionist enemy.

The Palestinian revolution today possesses effective modern weapons which it has been able to use skillfully and has proved the revolution's effectiveness in all the confrontation battles. We recently decided to declare a general mobilization of the Palestinian people, which is an important decision and will have a great and positive effect on the future structure of the Palestinian people.

We are planning to build a massive Palestinian reserve army comprising the select cadres of the Palestinian people. This army, which will exist where the Palestinian people exist, will be ready and equipped to fight any of the revolution's battle either in self-defense or in furthering our offensive operations against the Zionist enemy.

Therefore, a large number of Palestinian students have been coming from abroad to receive advanced military training and join the fedayeen ranks or the Palestine Liberation Army ranks in order to strengthen the Palestinian military machine.

Our military action has developed and will continue to develop and so will our military forces, particularly in view of the Israeli forces' escalation against our forces in southern Lebanon during the past 3 years.

On the political level there is no doubt that the past years have witnessed the emergence of the Palestinian political face which is backed by armed struggle. In other words while we have been talking to the world we have clung to our rifle and continued the armed struggle because it is the base from which we proceed toward carrying out other activities, political, diplomatic or other.

The world now recognizes the Palestinian people as a reality imposed by the rifle; it also recognizes the PLO as the leader of the struggling Palestinian people. The United Nations recognizes us as an observer member, which is the first time that it recognizes a world liberation movement.

We also have relations with many world countries and we are an indivisible part of the world revolutionary forces. We are in a strategic alliance with the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

We have strong relations with all the Islamic countries hostile to imperialism as well as with all the nonaligned countries. We also have relations with all the democratic and progressive forces in the world.

The fact that the PLO is the leader of the Palestinian people is today recognized by many world countries and we have offices in more than 80 world capitals.

It can therefore be said that the past years since the inception of the revolution have witnessed an extremely important development on the political, military and social levels which has made the Palestinian people recognized and understood by all the world's peoples and enjoys the support of many world forces.

[Question] Revolutionary optimism is the right of every revolution. The Palestinian revolution has offered many sacrifices in its struggle for victory. What do you expect to achieve in the eighties?

[Answer] We are entering the second year of the eighties with the world facing difficult and complex conditions which adversely affect our area as one of the world's explosive areas and an area of polarization.

We are entering the eighties aware that the balance of power is shifting in favor of the world revolutionary forces, a fact which the United States recognizes in view of the Soviet Union's nuclear superiority on more than one level.

We, too, are aware of this fact in view of the many defeats which imperialism has suffered in more than one part of the world. The United States had three major bases in the world: Israel, Iran, and Ethiopia. We are entering the eighties with Ethiopia ruled by a progressive regime and Iran ruled by a revolutionary regime which is absolutely hostile to imperialism and Zionism and raises the slogan of liberating Palestine and Jerusalem. This is evidence of the extent of the victories which the world forces of liberation and progress are scoring against the imperialist camp. Those who claim that the balance of power is in favor of the United States are either misguided or pro-U.S. Arabs. Our interest is based on destroying imperialist interests in the area and scoring further defeats against world imperialism. For this reason we firmly believe that the current stage will witness further victories in our favor and more losses for the imperialist camp in the world.

The eighties will also witness a greater political clarity on the part of the Palestinian revolution; it will witness the development and crystallization of the Palestinian line that believes that fighting the battle and winning it will be secured through getting closer to the masses and not to the regimes, through greater clarity in dealing with our allies in the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, and through submitting clear programs to the masses that will give clear answers to them and reply to all their questions.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### MINISTERS OUTLINE PLANS FOR MECCA CONFERENCE

#### Information Minister

GF131850 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Information Minister Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani said that the Islamic conference is a world event by any standard, particularly as 40 leaders will meet in a holy place during the opening session. They will exchange views on Muslim world issues and problems and then reach a conclusion. More than 700 million people will follow its proceedings.

In a statement to the newspaper 'UKAZ published today, Yamani said every Muslim is pinning great hopes on the Muslim leadership at the Mecca summit.

Yamani said that the Information Ministry has completed all the necessary arrangements to cover the conference and the leaders' actions and to relay them to various parts of the world on radio and television. He said: God willing, the proceedings of the opening session will be broadcast live. The Information Ministry is currently coordinating with the Ministry of Posts, Telephones and Telegraph and all other parties concerned in order to provide the necessary news, television and radio coverage.

#### Foreign Minister

LD131500 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Excerpts] At-Ta'if, 13 Jan (SPA)--His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, has announced that as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has not received any official regrets, it is expected that all Islamic member-countries of the Islamic Conference [Organization] will take part in the third Islamic summit conference to be held in Mecca on 25 January and at summit level and that their majesties, their excellencies and their highnesses kings, presidents and princes of the Arab and Islamic states will head the delegations of their countries to the conference.

He stated this at a press conference he held today at the headquarters of the information center in At-Ta'if which was attended by a number of chief editors of local papers and SPA representatives. He said that he hoped that the conference would realize all our aspirations regarding the issues submitted before it.

His royal highness announced that the question of Jerusalem and Palestine will head the discussions of the conference and the question of Afghanistan and the situation in the region and the Iraqi-Iranian war will be the most important topics to be debated by the Islamic summit.

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal added that the Islamic summit conference will also deal with economic cooperation among the [word indistinct] states, and drawing up new foundations for this cooperation. In addition, the conference will review the charter of the general secretariat of the Islamic Conference to ensure the fulfillment of its duty toward Islamic solidarity in the best manner and the strengthening of this solidarity regarding the cooperation of the Islamic states among each other or their cooperation with the world and the problems of civilization.

Concerning Saudi-Iranian relations His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said there is nothing preventing them from being good, for Iran is a Muslim country with which we share a common faith, neighborliness, common history and aspirations for a better future on an Islamic basis. The kingdom does not see any obstacles to developing such relations and enabling them to reach the level they should be at among Islamic states.

His royal highness stated that there were no problems between the kingdom and Libya. However, what has affected relations between the two countries was what a Libyan official stated concerning religion and the practice of it. This is the main difference between us. We hope that the reasons for it may disappear, God willing.

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal explained that the Arab summit conference held recently in Amman was working to eliminate obstacles to joint Arab action, which have resulted from Arab differences. The conference decided to form high-level committees to look into these problems and to look into the possibility of finding a framework to solve them. The Arab League secretary general was asked to make a tour of the Arab world to find out the position of the Arab countries on the formation of a committee. Following that tour it was decided that the kingdom and Algeria, together with the Arab Legue secretariat, would form the first committee and use its good offices with relations between Syria and Iraq, and Syria and Jordan.

His royal highness stated that the committee will meet on 20 January and present a full report on its mission to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Excellency Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. His royal highness expresses optimism at the results achieved by the committee.

About the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan his royal highness stressed that the situation in Afghanistan does not threaten the Islamic countries alone but it threatens all peace-loving countries; for this is the occupation by a superpower--which has responsibilities to maintain international peace--of a small independent country, namely Afghanistan.

His royal highness says that we appreciate what the Soviet Union has rendered to our Arab cause, towards Palestine, but this does not justify its interference in Afghanistan. Nor will it make us forget the atrocities of its intervention in Afghanistan. His royal highness asks: How can the Soviet Union demand no recognition of the Zionist occupation of occupied Arab lands, calling for the withdrawal of the Israeli enemy, while it practices the same thing in Afghanistan. His royal highness calls on the Soviet Union to respond to the good will of the Islamic countries and to withdraw from Afghanistan.

Further Report

LD132215 Rayadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Referring to the situation in the Gulf region, the foreign minister stressed that the security of the Gulf is undoubtedly the responsibility of the states concerned, adding that instability in the region comes from foreign interference. He also emphasized that shipping in the Gulf will not be affected despite the existence of fighting between two Gulf states.

He further stressed the importance of cooperation among the Gulf states and referred to the statement by Kuwaiti Crown Price and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah to the effect that Kuwait and the other Gulf states are adopting a new strategy in various sectors and that an expected Gulf summit will approve this strategy. He said that first a meeting will be held not at summit but at foreign minister level to discuss the framework of this cooperation.

On Kuwait's proposal to establish an Islamic court of justice to resolve disputes between Islamic states, Prince Sa'ud said that it is an excellent idea and that Kuwait will submit a working paper on it for discussion at the conference.

On the present situation in Chad, Prince Sa'ud said that it is a matter for the African states, but that these have already expressed disquiet at the Libyan interference in Chad. The kingdom is aware of the disquiet of these states and understands their position.

Replying to a question on the three Arab islands occupied by Iran, he said that in claiming these islands the United Arab Emirates does so because it is within its rights. If it decides to submit the issue to the conference, the latter will consider it.

On his recent visit to the Vatican, he stressed that Christianity has in Jerusalem which are being violated by the Israeli enemy. He pointed out that one of the main things which the Jerusalem Committee decided to do was to discuss the Christian situation with the Vatican and other Christian quarters.

To a question on the form which American policy would assume following the inauguration of President-elect Reagan, Prince Sa'ud expressed the hope that the American administration will make every effort to solve the Palestinian question, to achieve the restoration of lawful rights to the Palestinian people and to participate in international efforts to establish right, justice and peace.

Referring to the European initiative on the Middle East, he expressed the hope that the European states will work for a just solution to the problem and restoration of stability in the region in view of their vital interests in the Arab world.

## UAE

### ISSUE OF THREE ISLANDS TO BE RAISED AT CONFERENCE

JN131157 Doha QNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Jan (QNA)--The UAE has declared that it will bring up the issue of the three islands occupied by Iran--the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa--at the Islamic summit conference that will convene in the holy city of Mecca toward the end of January.

In a statement published by the emirates papers today, His Highness Shaykh Saqir ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, UAE Federation Supreme Council member, said that the issue of the islands would be brought up at the conference within the context of UAE efforts to regain these islands by diplomatic means, which would ensure good neighborly relations between the UAE and Iran and would prevent the area from being dragged into further fragmentation and weakness.

His highness explained that the UAE has not received any response from Iran to date to the UAE's demand for the return of these islands, occupied by Iran during the shah's regime.

In his statement His Highness Shaykh Saqir ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi praised the results of his talks during his visit to Qatar and Bahrain, which ended yesterday. He described them as "positive results," which will give the area greater impetus in working toward its objectives of achieving effective and active strategic unity.

His highness expressed his appreciation for the Qatari and Bahraini leaders' efforts to bolster the ties of cooperation with the UAE and for their complete harmony with and response to the UAE's fateful rights.

Commentary on Islands

GF091515 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 8 Jan 81 p 1

[By political correspondent]

[Text] At a time when there have been a succession of official and unofficial statements in the UAE stressing the anxiousness to have good-neighbor relations with the Iranian revolution, and at a time when the UAE has stressed its desire to initiate an equitable dialogue with the Iranian authorities to settle the question of Iran's occupation of the three Arab islands peacefully and by diplomatic means on the basis of international legality, and a time when the UAE emphasized its principled stand on the need to stop the shedding of Arab and Muslim blood and end the dissipation of resources, the Iranian Government spokesman, Behzad Nabavi, came out with hollow and arrogant remarks when he answered a journalist's question on the UAE Government's call for the three islands' return and on the UAE memorandum to the United Nations.

Nabavi claimed that his government has contacted UAE officials and "warned" them not to become involved in what he called imperialist plots in the region. The Iranian spokesman went on to make irresponsible threats against the Gulf countries if they should assist Iraq. He said that the Iranian military authorities and Foreign Ministry will take the necessary measures if the need should arise!

These remarks by Nabavi bring to mind statements by the former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh who was relieved of his post some time ago because he was accused of having close links with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Qotbzadeh was then arrested on the same charge when a newspaper published a photograph of a check Qotbzadeh received from the Americans.

Nabavi's remarks which reject the UAE call for an equitable dialogue with Iran on the islands are in fact a rejection of the other call consistently stressed by the UAE: to keep the Gulf region far from the scene of international conflicts. Such an objective cannot be achieved if tension continues, and if certain people insist on behaving with an imperialist logic and a superiority complex. The only way to keep the area neutral is to have peaceful and sound relations based on justice and international legality. This is what the UAE is seeking to achieve.

DAILY VIEWS HAIG'S REMARKS ON GULF SECURITY

GF131355 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 13 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Arab Nationalism: Haig Remembered It and We Forgot It"]

[Excerpts] The disintegration of the Baghdad pact and the disappearance of Nuri as-Sa'id into the dark pages of history were not mere accidents but reality that was imposed by the struggle that has been going on in the Arab region and the area around it for many decades and up to this day. The pact came apart under the impact of the strong blows dealt to it and to its strategymakers by the unionist and freedom-seeking Arab nationalist movement. This struggle is continuing, with the completion of one phase leading to another that has the same goals though different in form.

The remarks made by the new U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, the day before yesterday on his apprehension that undesired results will take place in the Arab Gulf, such as the uniting of area countries in the face of the United States if the latter should decide to maintain a presence in the Gulf and news agency speculation on the formation of an unofficial pact of Pakistan, Turkey and some Arab countries to contribute toward maintaining stability in the Gulf, confirms that the American gentlemen want to defeat the phantom of Arab nationalism and the unity of the countries of the area from within the region itself.

Thus any intervention would be a local intervention under the guise of an Islamic umbrella or the umbrella of the common interests and political objectives of the members of the proposed pact.

Although Alexander Haig was right in recognizing the Arab reality, the other card--the pact--cannot stand up to the firm Arab reality. Any regional step that bypasses this reality is doomed to failure. The time for pacts in the area has gone for good. Furthermore, Turkey, which is occupied by scores of U.S. bases, and pro-U.S. Pakistan cannot be on the side of the basic national Arab right: Arab unity.

The stability of the Arab Gulf is primarily the responsibility of its Arab citizens. Stability will not be complete unless the will of the Arab Gulf countries is united as a minimum acceptable requirement that does not invalidate the overall Arab will.

Nuri as-Sa'id and his clique in Iraq, through the Baghdad pact, wanted to stop the march of history, at whose helm was by the Arab nationalist movement. They have been trodden upon and passed into oblivion. The tragedy remains that Mr Alexander Haig remembered Arab nationalism and the unity of the countries of the area as a dialectical reality, while those who are most concerned by this reality have forgotten it and forgotten themselves. God does not change the condition of a people until they change what is within themselves. [Koranic verse]

## PDRY

### MINISTER CALLS TOUR 'SUCCESSFUL, CONSTRUCTIVE'

LD132015 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Jan 81 EA

[Excerpt] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the Central Committee and foreign minister, has described his Arab tour of Syria, Lebanon, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Kuwait as very successful and constructive. He said that during the tour he had delivered to the leaders of these states and to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, messages from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and of the Council of Ministers.

The brother foreign minister told the ADEN NEWS AGENCY after returning to Aden this morning that he met the foreign ministers of these states and the leaders of the Palestinian resistance, with whom he reviewed the situation in the Arab arena and the international situation. He stressed that issues affecting the development of relations between Democratic Yemen and those sisterly countries received attention during these talks.

Brother Salim Salih Muhammad said that he also discussed means of coordination on the Arab situation and on the upcoming Islamic summit. He said: We believe this summit will succeed in devising effective measures to achieve the recovery of holy Jerusalem by liberating it from the talons of Zionism, the liberation of occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the inalienable rights of the fraternal Palestinian Arab people which [words indistinct] to self-determination and establishing an independent Palestinian state. He added: We also expect that the conference will be able to play a constructive part toward halting the bloodshed between Iraq and Iran and solving the problems between them peacefully and democratically.

On the dangers that threaten the Arab nation because of the deployment of American military forces, bases and facilities in our Arab region and in the Indian Ocean, Red Sea, the Gulf and the Arab Peninsula and the Horn of Africa, Brother Salim Salih Muhammad said:

We studied these situations and the possibilities of joint action to counter them and to prevent the fulfillment of their suspect designs which aim at liquidating nationalist and progressive regimes and national liberation movements and their just causes, headed by the cause of our Palestinian Arab people. This is particularly important in view of the increasing aggressive activities by American imperialism which have started to become clearer under the new American administration which has exposed its hostile intentions toward the Arab nation and the struggles of struggling peoples, and its continued support for the Zionist entity.

Concluding his statement the brother foreign minister expressed his gratification at the common understanding and conformity which he noted among the brothers in the Arab countries which he visited. he said he hopes that the coming period will yield practical results on these questions.

SYRIA'S KHADDAM ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE 13 JAN

LD132018 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Jan 81 EA

[Excerpt] Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in Aden this evening on a visit to Democratic Yemen.

In a statement to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY on his arrival, he said his visit was for consultation and exchange of views on various questions which the Arab nation is facing and on current Arab issues. He said he was carrying a written message from the Syrian president, Hafiz al-Asad, to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, concerning the Islamic conference, the Arab situation and bilateral relations between the two brotherly countries.

He touched on the recent visit to the region by Henry Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state, describing it as part of American policy in the region, as a new element in the Zionist-Arab conflict and as an aggravation of the situation in the Arab region. Khaddam pointed out that the visit he paid to the Gulf states was connected with the Islamic conference and the Arab situation.

YAR

SALIH, FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESS AMBASSADORS

JN121900 [Editorial Report] San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic at 1700 GMT on 12 January 1981 carries a 14-minute report on the opening that day of "the first conference of YAR ambassadors accredited to the fraternal and friendly states." Reported in attendance were "YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the vice president, prime minister and foreign affairs minister," among others.

A 5-minute report is carried on a speech delivered by Foreign Affairs Minister 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr. After discussing in detail the past 2 years' achievements in national work and the democratic experiment, the minister discusses foreign policy. Concerning the pan-Arab issue, he is reported as affirming "our firm stands on the fateful Arab issue" and "rejection of separate solutions." He then asserts the need for exerting further efforts to remove the causes of Arab differences and purify the Arab atmosphere and "for keeping the Red Sea region and African Horn away from international conflict, removing the foreign military presence and making the region one of peace and security."

In conclusion he is reported as stating that "our country is interested in overcoming differences between brothers and in abstention from resorting to armed confrontation between brothers," adding in this regard that "our country's desire is for a peaceful settlement of differences through negotiations, in order to stop the fighting between the two peoples in Iraq and Iran."

A 6-minute report is then carried on the speech delivered by YAR President 'Ali Abdallah Salih. After touching on the achievements made on the road to democracy, the president is reported as discussing Yemeni unity, saying "as for the Yemeni unity, meetings are continuing between us and our brothers in the southern part of the homeland, good and excellent results have been achieved. Joint establishments between the two parts have been founded. Freedom of travel between the two parts of Yemen is guaranteed. There is also continued activity by the unity committees of the two countries. Good relations have been established between the two parts and all the obstacles between the leaderships and peoples have been removed. This is due to the understanding and the responsible behavior of the leaderships in the two parts."

Speaking about relations with "all fraternal and friendly states," the president is reported as saying: "It is neither in Yemen's nor in its people's interest to have enemies in the fraternal and friendly states. Along with all loyal national and Yemeni elements, we are seeking to promote relations and remove all obstacles and impediments between us and the fraternal and friendly states."

In conclusion the YAR president is reported as requesting the ambassadors to air their opinions and exert efforts in contributing to "establishing relations with all fraternal and friendly states."

SYRIA'S KHADDAM DELIVERS MESSAGE, LEAVES SAN'A'

JN131817 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, left San'a' this evening after a brief visit to San'a', during which he conveyed an oral message to president leader Col 'Ali Abdallah Salih from his brother His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad.

Prior to departure Khaddam expressed to SABA' NEWS AGENCY his pleasure at this visit and on his meeting with president leader Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, with whom he discussed ways of ensuring the success of the Islamic summit conference and the importance of summit meetings. He said that their viewpoints were in agreement.

Khaddam added that he reviewed with the brother president the current Arab situation and ways of purifying the atmosphere in order to restore Arab solidarity to confront the Zionist challenge threatening our Arab nation. He further said that he reviewed with the president relations between the two fraternal countries.

He was seen off by 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, minister of foreign affairs; Ahmad Haydar, Foreign Ministry under secretary; the Foreign Ministry chief of protocol; our ambassador in Damascus; and the Syrian ambassador in San'a'.

Khaddam arrived in San'a' this afternoon. He was welcomed by the foreign minister, some officials and the Syrian ambassador in YAR.

## BRIEFS

FINNISH ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS--Minister of Foreign Affairs Sabah al-Admad al-Jabir as-Sabah received a copy of the credentials of the Finnish ambassador (Verti Revaki). [Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Jan 81 LD]

BURUNDI ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS--The foreign minister this morning received the credentials of the Burundi ambassador to Kuwait, Julien Nahayo. [Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 Jan 81 LD]

OMANI AMBASSADOR TO SUDAN--Sultan Qabus today appointed Isa Muhammad 'Ali ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Sudan. The sultan also decreed that the head of the royal diwan be given the status of minister. [Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Jan 81 EA]

QATARI AMBASSADORS-- The amir, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, today issued five decrees transferring the following five ambassadors to the Foreign Ministry headquarters: Rashid Muhammad al-Khatir, ambassador to the United Kingdom; 'Ali Amir an-Nu'aymi, ambassador to Tunisia; 'Abdullah Yusuf al-Jidah, ambassador to Morocco; Muhammad Rashid al-Khalifah, ambassador to Sudan; and Sharida Sa'd Jubran al-Ka'bi, permanent representative to the Arab League. [Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 12 Jan 81 GF]

SAUDI BAUXITE DISCOVERY--Bauxite has been discovered in a vast area extending from Ha'il to Al-Qasim in the northern region of Saudi Arabia. Mr Ghazi Sultan, Saudi under secretary of the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, said more digging and sample analysis of the ore would be carried out. [Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 13 Jan 81 p 5 GF]

UAE-FRENCH TANKER AGREEMENT--The ruler's representative in the eastern region and chairman of the Abu Dhabi national oil company board of directors, Shaykh Tahnun ibn Muhammad, today signed three agreements with the French (Chief d'Eau Atlantique) company to build three oil tankers with a capacity of 27,500 tons each. They will be built in France and delivered in mid-1983. [Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Jan 81 GF]

PDRY AMBASSADORS TO SYRIA, PRC--Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad today appointed Abduh 'Ali 'Abd ar-Bahman as PDRY ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic and Yasin Ahmad Salih as PDRY ambassador to the PRC. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Jan 81 EA]

NAWFAL, AFGHAN MUJAHIDIN AGREE ON SUPPORT PLAN

NC131534 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1448 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jan (MENA)--Dr Sayyid Nawfal, secretary general of the League of Islamic and Arab Peoples, met today with the Afghan mujahidin delegation which will conclude its visit to Cairo today. Dr Sayyid Nawfal has stated that agreement was reached during the meeting on a plan for the support of the Afghan mujahidin movement by all means as well as on the ways of providing financial and material aid for the mujahidin.

He said that the mujahidin expressed their extreme appreciation for the role played by Egypt under President as-Sadat's leadership during the week of solidarity with the Afghan people. They emphasized that this week's events were effective at the international level and drew attention to the seriousness of this issue. They added that they sensed the response of all the Egyptian people to President as-Sadat's appeal for support for the mujahidin movement.

The mujahidin also said that they had applied to join the League of Islamic and Arab Peoples in appreciation of the league's role. Afghanistan, therefore, is now represented in the league because the mujahidin represent 90 percent of the jihad movement in Afghanistan.

Dr Sayyid Nawfal said that the Afghanistan bureau attached to the League of Islamic and Arab Peoples has so far received donations of 200,000 Egyptian pounds and $200,000 in addition to clothes and blankets. He added that the Egyptian people continue to offer aid for the Afghan jihad movement.

'ALI SAYS SOVIET SPYING SUSPECT TO BE DEPORTED

NC131538 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has announced that the Soviet employee of the Soviet Embassy in Cairo who is accused of spying on Egypt will be deported. He said the members of every embassy must abide by the laws of the land and maintain the bilateral relations between their country and the country in which they represent it. He also said:

[Begin recording] In our opinion, this incident does not constitute an escalation of the situation between Egypt and the Soviet Union. On the contrary, it should constitute some kind of reminder to the Soviets that they should adhere to diplomatic rules. [end recording]

AS-SADAT CRITICIZES LACK OF FRENCH AID TO CHAD

NC132119 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] In an interview which was broadcast today by the French television channel two, President Anwar as-Sadat said that France should never have allowed Al-Qadhdhafi to work against Chad. President as-Sadat added that in his capacity as an African and a friend, he welcomes any form of French aid to Chad which would cut off the road before Al-Qadhdhafi and prevent him from spreading his domination over this country. President as-Sadat emphasized that the Libyan operation constitutes a great danger not only to Sudan and Egypt but also to Africa, because there are states which have common borders with Chad, such as the Central African Republic, Mali, Niger and the Cameroon.

WEST BANK MAYORS INTERVIEWED ON EGYPT, AUTONOMY

LD131543 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 12 Jan 81 pp 16-18

[Interview given to 'Abd as-Sattar at-Tawilah by Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimah and Halhul Mayor Muhammad Milhim at the United Nations--date not given]

[Excerpts] The interview began with a conventional question: Why the hunger strike?

[Answer] We want to prove to the whole world that the Israelis do not respect anything, even scores of UN and security council resolutions. America voted in our favor at the recent security council meeting but in vain.

Fahd al-Qawasimah added: We want to tell the Arabs that Israel will not agree to the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. We are only mayors. We have been wrongly accused and expelled from our country. They [the Israelis] reject the world's testimony in our favor.

Al-Qawasimah added: I am very sure that every member of the nonaligned delegation which was here a few minutes ago is telling himself: How is it that we, the United Nations which is supposed to determine the fate of the world--war or peace--are unable to repatriate two men to their homeland? Is this not something that calls for despair?

[Question] So you do not expect to return as a result of your present hunger strike?

Muhammad Milhim replied firmly: Certainly, we are aware of this but we are unmasking the ugly face of the Israelis who are talking about peace. The problem between us and them is one of occupation, expansion and colonization.

I said: Well, then, how do you see the way to resolve the Palestinian problem if you believe that Israel will not submit or yield to international pressure?

Fahd al-Qawasimah replied: We wrote to President Anwar as-Sadat in 1978 saying that the way to liberate Palestine is Saladin's way and that what has been usurped by force can only be regained by force.

I said: Let us pause a little at this point to agree on the meaning of words and phrases. First, I would like to know what you mean by the liberation of Palestine. Do you mean regaining the land of Palestine on which the State of Israel now stands? To put it more clearly, do you envisage the elimination of Israel as a state?

Al-Qawasimah and Milhim answered simultaneously: I believe that our view is well known. Among the Arabs, we have been the most realistic, the most understanding and the most appreciative of the situation for a long time. We only want an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

[Question] Another thing. What do you mean by the use of force? Do you mean war now and the repudiation of the attempt to find a peaceful solution?

[Answer] Force does not mean only war. It means that you should negotiate while you are strong and negotiate vigorously. We as mayors negotiate daily with the Israeli authorities. However, we believe that strength lies in Arab solidarity and unity and in the adoption of and agreed policy for confronting Israel.

[Question] Then you do not advocate the destruction of the State of Israel and approve of the peaceful method that could lead to a solution of the issue. Frankly then, on what do you and Egyptian policy differ?

Fahd al-Qawasimah said: We did not approve of President as-Sadat's initiative.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Because after the initiative, Israel became conceited due to the fact that the biggest and most influential Arab state had come to it. They [the Israelis] then began to persecute and maltreat us. Furthermore, the initiative has divided the Arab world.

I said: My dear friends, the initiative unmasked Israel in the eyes of the world and brought the world's view closer to the Arabs. It also put the Palestinian issue at the top of the agenda for organizations worldwide. Your struggle intensified and it was natural for the occupation authorities to intensify their resistance to you in order to frustrate international encouragement and sympathy with your cause. For the first time the Palestinians are now fighting against the establishment of settlements whereas in the past settlements were being built every day and no one heard anything about them. UN organizations are now denouncing the establishment of settlements. There is also a controversy in America and in Israel over this issue.

Do you both imagine that in the wake of the initiative and the Camp David agreement Israel will simply recognize the Palestinian people's right to establish their own state? It has to try evasion, resistance, suppression and tricks.

As for the division of the Arab world, Egypt is not responsible for that because it informed Syria of its intention to embark on the initiative and asked that it be given a chance. Egypt was supposed to be given the opportunity but it was not. I wish th Arabs had opposed Egypt in a sound, constructive manner, instead of swearing, abusing and leveling charges of treason haphazardly.

Muhammad Milhim and Fahd al-Qawasimah, waving their hands in denunciation, said: We absolutely disapprove of the method of leveling charges of treason and subservience. The Arabs have been using such expressions so generously that we no longer know who is a traitor and who is not. This is truly shameful. We say that some Arab leaderships are wrong in their assessment of the situation and in their tactics to deal with it. We are sure that As-Sadat is dealing with the issue with a true desire to achieve the Palestinian people's liberation interest.

We, however, tell him: Sir, leader, you do not know the Israelis as well as we do. They are treacherous, wicked, tricksters, expansionists and colonizers and they will never recognize our rights.

I said: Well, supposing As-Sadat's policy, which you regard as wrong, achieves the desired results; what then?

[Answer] That would be great and the Egyptian political leadership could not have been wrong; we would be the ones who had miscalculated. However, I would like you to always erase from your readers' mind that we, the Palestinian people, share or participate in the cheap accusations of treason and subservience that are leveled against Egypt and its leadership. The Palestinian people respect Egypt profoundly. Egypt is the heart of Arabism. We, the Palestinians, absolutely disapprove of insulting Egypt even for our sake, the sake of the Palestinian people, because an insult to Egypt is an insult to Arabism altogether whereas an insult to any other Arab country is not an insult to Arabism. (I am here citing verbatim what the two Palestinian leaders said).

What is between us and President as-Sadat is a mere difference of opinion and of our view of Israel and the manner in which rights ought to be wrested from it.

[Question] Now I would like to ask you: Why do you oppose the autonomy agreement?

Fahd al-Qawasimah said: I will tell you a story. I met with King Husayn in 1977. President Carter had then been recently elected. King Husayn told me that he saw a good omen in Carter's presidency because he is a good and religious man.

I told King Husayn: Your majesty, I am talking about a Palestinian land that is occupied, irrespective of goodness and religiousness. I can see with my own eyes that the Israelis have prepared themselves for a thousand years of war but not once have they prepared themselves for peace. I would like to tell you another thing: We the Palestinian people are most in need of peace because our land is usurped and we feel the gravity of occupation every hour. They [the Israelis] are slicing off a piece of our land every day and establishing a settlement on it. I have been expelled from Hebron because I went down to the street to resist Gush Emunim's colonization.

We the Palestinians do not want to engage in "hotel" fighting as you once wrote. We do not seek villas or assets in banks or Arab and European countries. We only want our land and our freedom. For all these reasons we say that the Israelis will not implement the autonomy agreement the way Egypt wants.

[Question] Why do you not participate in the negotiations to help compel the Israelis to implement it?

[Answer] Are we to sit with the Israelis to argue over our right to our land--to tell them that this is our land? That means that we recognize Begin's view that the West Bank, for example, is not Palestinian.

[Question] What do you mean by this?

[Answer] I mean that the Israelis should declare that they recognize our rights to self-determination as well as the PLO.

[Question] Since you have criticized the Egyptian political leadership, what is your opinion on the attitude of the other Arab states?

Fahd al-Qawasimah said: The fact that must be put on record is that the first Palestinian armed battalions, which initiated the struggle against Israel in 1965, were trained in Egypt. Egypt has not prevented the Palestinians from struggling. Those who are preventing them from struggling are Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. They have even tried to silence us because silencing us is easier than silencing Israel. Nor has Egypt tried to influence or dominate the PLO by setting up pro-Egyptian factions and groups. Briefly speaking, were it not for Egypt, the PLO would not have emerged. All of this is understood. We now see that the Arab state of affairs is disappointing and bad. There is no Arab agreement. The Arab is turning his weapon against his Arab and Muslim brother. They have put the Palestine cause at the bottom of the list. Briefly speaking, the Arabs are bankrupt.

[Question] But Egypt has not put it at the bottom of the list. Egypt has been negotiating and surrounding Israel with campaigns of pressure and propaganda in order to achieve Palestinian national aspirations and it will continue to do so. Had Egypt wanted a separate solution, it would have been content with what the Camp David agreement achieved--withdrawal from Sinai and peace with Israel.

Muhammad Milhim said: We know that Egypt cannot possibly be anything but Arab and will never abandon the Palestinian cause.

## 'ALI RECEIVES YUGOSLAV DEPUTY FOREIGN SECRETARY

NC131512 Cairo MENA in English 1455 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jan (MENA)--Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali received here this afternoon the Yugoslav deputy foreign minister.

The meeting dealt with bilateral relations and exchange of viewpoints on a number of international issues of joint interest. They also conducted consulations within the framework of preparation for the meeting of the foreign ministers of the non-aligned states, slated for February in New Delhi.

'Ali Comment on Meeting

NC131819 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1705 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 13 Jan (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that his discussions with Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Dragormir Petrovic centered on the views concerning the next nonaligned states council of ministers conference, which is scheduled to be held in New Delhi during February, on the basis that Yugoslavia is one of the founders of the nonaligned movement in addition to India and Egypt. After the approximately 2-hour meeting today, 'Ali said that he explained Egypt's stand on the autonomy negotiations in particular and the Middle East problem in general and that there was an exchange of views on bilateral relations.

Answering a question on Yugoslavia's attitude toward the current Middle East efforts, 'Ali said: Yugoslavia's has somewhat a different view to what was raised at Camp David. This, however, does not prevent each of us from having his opinion and does not prevent cooperation with respect to the principles of nonalignment.

Asked if the Yugoslav guest carries a message from the Yugoslav president, 'Ali said: I do not consider it a message, but an exchange of views and exploration of stands on the Middle East issue and what has been done at the autonomy negotiations.

AS-SADAT REORGANIZES SECRETARIAT GENERAL OF NDP

NC131334 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] The leader of the National Democratic Party [NDP], President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, has issued a decision on reorganizing the NDP's secretariat general as follows:

Vice President and deputy Party Leader Husni Mubarak: secretary general of the NDP.
Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il: assistant secretary general.
Mansur Hasan: assistant secretary general and secretary for intellectual affairs.
(Albert Barsun Salamah): assistant secretary general.
(Kamal ash-Shadhili): assistant secretary general and secretary for organization.
(Mahir Muhammad 'Ali): assistant secretary general for popular development.
('Ali Mansur): secretary for professions.
(Ahmad as-Sawi); secretary for workers.
(Muhammad Mahdi Shuman): secretary for farmers.
(Sa'd Zaghlul Nassar): secretary for information.
(Dr Suhayr al-Qalamawi): secretary for women's affairs.
(Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id): secretary for specialized committees.
(Sayyid Zaki): secretary for vocational activities.
(Muhammad 'Izzat Ghaytan): secretary for commercial and industrial activities.
(Dr Ahmad 'ali Marsi): secretary for youth affairs.
('Abbas Safiy ad-Din): secretary for the treasury.

It has also been decided to include the following in the secretariat general: Dr (Kamil Laylah), (Sayyid 'Ali as-Sayyid), (Hafiz Badawi), (Hilmi 'Abd al-Akhir), (Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Hasan), (Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan), and Dr (Ahmad Salamah).

This came in a statement by the NDP's assistant secretary general and the secretary for organization, Kamal ash-Shadhili.

## OPPOSITION LEADER ASH-SHADHILI INTERVIEWED

GF121814 Doha AR-RAYAH in Arabic 11 Jan 81 p 4

[Report by Damascus correspondent Yusuf Abu Bakr on interview with Egyptian Patriotic Front Secretary General Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili]

[Excerpts] Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili told AR-RAYAH: We are strugglers with a definite goal—the establishment of a patriotic Arab regime in Egypt--and we welcome all Arab regimes that recognize us and support us against the Egyptian regime.

The Egyptian Army is part of the great Egyptian nation. It is affected by what goes on in Egypt. The Egyptian regime's media try to brainwash the Egyptian Armed Forces. We must expose these campaigns and enlighten the Egyptian people with all the facts.

The political and media efforts of the Patriotic Front will have a great influence on showing all dimensions of the situation. This will be a heavy burden on the regime, which forced Egypt out of the Arab trench, thus inflicting a heavy loss on the Arab nation. We will open front offices in Arab capitals beginning with capitals of the Steadfastness and Confrontation National Front countries which recognize the Egyptian Patriotic Front. These offices will replace the Egyptian embassies closed by those countries.

U.S. policy doesn't change with the change of the man in the White House. The strategy has already been outlined for the man residing in the White House. If there is a surface change in U.S. policy, this means a change in the dressing, whereas the essence remains unaltered--unless we force them to change through the use of our resources, oil and others.

On the possibility of an Egyptian entry to the NATO alliance, Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili said: Let us view things through their potential results. If Egypt and Israel join NATO--and the title would then be meaningless--the Arab countries confronting Israel would be confronting the whole of NATO and they would thus be forced to join the opposing Warsaw Pact. I hope that won't happen because it is destructive, not only to Egypt but to the whole Arab nation.

Asked of his opinion on the Egyptian media's claims that the United States has been granted only facilities, not bases, he replied: There is a basic difference between bases and facilities. Facilities are temporary and for momentary services, but bases have a permanent and lasting character. The fallacy here is in calling bases "facilities." The Americans themselves admit they have U.S. military bases in Egypt. They purchase the land on which their bases are established. What kind of facilities are the media talking about?

On Egyptian military concentrations along the Libyan border, Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili said: These matters form the rifts between the Arab nation and create unfounded animosity and hatred. The Egyptian regime claims that (jaghbub) oasis is Egyptian land occupied by Libya and must be liberated. That is nonsense. It can be explained by saying that the Egyptian regime tries to create problems in order to divert people and make them forget the basic and real conflict with the Zionist enemy and in order to distract the attention of Egyptian patriots in Egypt who began to question the U.S. bases and the regime's erroneous policy.

I call on the Egyptian Armed Forces and Egyptian people to counter these moves and not to be dragged into marginal conflicts for the sake of minor goals that deplete Egypt's efforts.

## BUTRUS GHALI VISITS PERU; JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED

For reports on the visit of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali to Peru, including the signing of a joint statement in Lima, see the Peruvian section of the 12 and 14 January Latin American DAILY REPORT.

UN ENVOY PALME ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD 14 JAN

JN140820 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Jan (INA)--Olof Palme, former Swedish prime minister and UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim's personal envoy, arrived in Baghdad this morning on a visit of several days to Iraq.

The UN envoy said that he and Iraqi officials will discuss means of reaching a peaceful solution to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict within the context of the UN endeavors to this end.

FIGHTING BETWEEN KURDS, KHOMEYNI GUARDS REPORTED

JN131749 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] The armed Kurds yesterday continued their attacks on Khomeyni's guards and forces in the city of Mahabad, capital of the Province of Kordestan.

Reports from Tehran say that the armed Kurds are getting ready to occupy the radio and television station in Mahabad.

The Khomeyni guards command has admitted that yesterday's battles lasted for more than 2 hours.

The paper MIZAN reported last Saturday that the Kurds attacked the radio and television station and inflicted heavy losses.

In today's edition, the paper adds that for several days now, armed Kurdish groups have attacked the headquarters of Khomeyni guards and forces in the city of (Jundu'ab) in Kuedistan. The paper, however, does not give any details. The paper also reports clashes, battles between the Kurdish citizens and the Persian regime's forces near the city of Urumiyeh in west Azerbayjan, particularly on the road leading to Naqadeh.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SAUDI MONARCH

JN131337 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jan (INA)--President Saddam Husayn received here today 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, Saudi education minister and King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz's personal envoy. During the meeting, Al-Khuwaytir conveyed an oral message to President Saddam Husayn from his brother King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz pertaining to relations between the two fraternal countries and ways of promoting them in the interest of the Arab people.

The meeting was attended by Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, Revolution Command Council secretary and acting chief of the president's office.

The Saudi envoy arrived here yesterday.

Envoy's Departure

JN131757 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, Saudi education minister and King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz's personal envoy, left Baghdad this evening at the end of a short visit to Iraq.

During his visit, the Saudi envoy conveyed an oral message to President Saddam Husayn from his brother His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

He was seen off by 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd Salman, education minister, and the Saudi charges d'affaires in Baghdad.

RAMADAN CONFERS WITH FOUR ARAB DIPLOMATS

JN131522 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1410 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jan (INA)--Taha Yasin Ramada, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with the Kuwaiti ambassador and the charges d'affaires of Saudi Arabia, UAE and Qatar.

During the meeting, bilateral relations between Iraq and the Arab Gulf states were discussed with the aim of strengthening cooperation and coordination among these states in the service of the Arab nation's aims.

They also reviewed the Arab homeland's current circumstances and the developments on the Arab homeland's eastern flank in light of the victories achieved by the Iraqi Army to entrench and restore the nation's national and pan-Arab rights.

The ambassador and the charges d'affaires expressed their satisfaction with the positive atmosphere permeating cooperation and coordination among the Arab brothers.

The meeting was attended by Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, RCC member and oil minister; Thamir Razuqi, finance minister; and Munthir 'Uraym, Foreign Ministry under secretary.

SUSANGERD AREA COMMANDER ON WAR SITUATION

JN130711 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] With great combat ability, our valiant armed forces continue to crush the enemy remnants' concentrations and positions in Khafajiyah [Susangerd] and adjacent areas, inflicting grave losses in life and equipment.

The staff colonel who commands our units on the outskirts of Khafajiyah has reiterated that our heroes are fighting the Persian enemy with firm will, in defense of the dignity of the nation and of the Iraqis.

In a statement to the INA team, the commander said that all enemy attempts to hurt our victorious armed forces have failed. He said that the last of these attempts was carried out on the day before yesterday, when the enemy pushed two companies of special forces, supported by mortars, TOW missiles and artillery, toward our forces that are deployed in Khafajiyah's outskirts. Our heroic forces managed to disperse the enemy forces following a battle that lasted less than an hour. The enemy, in one of his SOS signals monitored by our forces, admitted that 18 of his personnel were killed and another 15 were wounded. The enemy also admitted that a large quantity of his equipment was destroyed and that a series of fires broke out in Khafajiyah and outskirts. The staff colonel pointed out that the enemy withdrew in a haphazard and confused manner.

On the recent enemy attempts to harm our valiant forces deployed on the Allah Akbar Hills, the staff colonel said that all of these attempts have failed and that the enemy sustained great losses in life and equipment.

The INA team has noted that our forces enjoy high morale and are fully prepared to maintain the spirit of the victories scored by our valiant troops under the hero of liberation, President-leader Saddam Husayn. The forces said that their pride is heightened by the pride expressed in them by their kinfolk and sons and by the fact that they are fighting an enemy who tried to desecrate our land and to harm our people's dignity.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 214

JN131746 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Communique No 214 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 13 January 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our valiant armed forces continue to pound the ignorant racist Persian enemy and destroy its helpless attempts to attack our positions along the confrontation lines, inflicting on the enemy more losses in lives and equipment.

Following are the results of our military activities last night and today:

I. Ground forces:

A. Our units inflicted the following losses on the enemy in Gilan-e Gharb area: 31 killed and 1 vehicle destroyed. Skirmishes are still continuing between our forces and the enemy.

B. Our bold forces continued to strike at and destroy the enemy's helpless attempts to attack our positions in Sayf Sa'd area and inflicted the following losses: 256 killed; and 20 tanks; 7 vehicles, two of them loaded with ammunition; and 1 rocket launcher destroyed; 2 aircraft, including 1 Phantom and 1 helicopter were shot down. Clashes are still continuing between our forces and the enemy as of the preparation of this communique.

C. Two enemy killed in Mehran area.

D. One vehicle and one observation post in Shush area were destroyed.

E. Enemy losses in Dezful area: Four killed, one gun and one ammunition stockpile.

F. Our units inflicted the following losses on the enemy in Al-Khafajiyah [Susangerd]: 20 killed, 1 vehicle destroyed, another vehicle seized and 1 helicopter shot down.

G. Our units engaged the enemy concentrations and positions in Abadan area and inflicted the following losses: 25 killed; and 1 tank; 3 personnel carriers; 4 vehicles, one carrying personnel and another ammunition; 1 gun; 1 rocket launcher; 1 ammunition stockpile; 2 excavators and 2 machinegun positions destroyed.

H. Our army helicopters today raided the enemy armor in Sayf Sa'd area and destroyed 3 tanks. The helicopters returned safely to base.

II. Our fighter planes today raided the enemy's military positions in Gilan-e Gharb area, scoring direct hits on the enemy's armor and vehicles. Our fighter planes returned safely to base.

Accordingly, the known enemy losses amount to 338 killed, 24 tanks, 3 personnel carriers, 15 vehicles, 2 guns, 2 rocket launchers, 2 ammunition stockpiles, 2 excavators, 1 observation post, 2 machinegun positions, and 3 aircraft, including 2 helicopters and 1 Phantom.

III. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 44 martyrs in all sectors.

B. In equipment: The following were damaged: 15 tanks, 2 vehicles, 3 guns, 1 mortar, 3 excavators in addition to 1 helicopter which was downed while carrying out its mission yesterday in the Sayf Sa'd area.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 January 1981

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES BRITISH MP MORRISON

JN131722 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Amman, 13 Jan (PETRA)--Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim received this afternoon British Conservative MP Charles Morrison. During the meeting, they exchanged opinions on the international situation and its effects on the Middle East. They also discussed Jordan's stand on the Palestine cause, the core of dispute in the region.

Al-Qasim asserted that Jordan's policy is based on the clear principles it has expressed at every Arab or international meeting in which it has it participated. The guest expressed understanding of this couragous stand.

AMMAN PAPERS ON ISRAELI CHANGES, HAIG'S REMARKS

JN140752 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 14 Jan 81

[From the Press Review]

[Excerpts] Commenting on the anticipated government changes in Israel, the newspaper AD-DUSTUR says: As Arabs we are not concerned about any government changes in Israel, because a change of governments between the Likud under Begin or the Labor Party under Peres only means a change of tools and the distribution of roles in implementing the designed Zionist policy, beyond which not a single Israeli official can move.

A mere glance at the nature of the Arab-Zionist conflict discloses the joint nature of the Likud and Labor Parties, even though their methods are different. Both parties' common goal is to achieve the Zionist dream of establishing a Zionist entity throughout the Palestinian soil and on other broad parts of the Arab homeland.

What concerns us as Arabs is the need for a change in the ruling Zionist mentality and for the emergence of a government capable of deviating from the Zionist dream and of admitting that there is a Palestinian reality and that there are a people with legitimate and historical rights that can never be ignored, regardless of Israel's deception and of its efforts to entrench its abnormal presence in the area.

Commenting on statements made by U.S. Secretary of State-designate Haig, the newspaper AL-AKHBAR writes: Haig's statements indicate that Washington is still the captive of previous stands and that no basic changes can be expected in U.S. policy on the Arab-Israeli conflict--a policy that has so far been characterized by total bias in favor of Israel and its aggressive and expansionist policy. Should this stand continue after the new U.S. administration's assumption of power, it would mean that Washington will continue to proceed on the wrong road, which has failed to achieve any positive results toward a just and lasting settlement to date. Rather, this road has complicated matters and has had only grave negative consequences.

His Majesty King Husayn has expressed the hope that Reagan's administration will not be captive to Washington's previous stands. The new U.S. president has a fresh opportunity to view events and developments from a new perspective, so that he can adopt an even-handed stand on the search for a just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis.

In conclusion, the paper says: It is incumbent upon the Arabs to structure a unified stand, supported by economic and military force. This is bound to compel Washington to move its stand in a more sound direction, for when Washington realizes for the first time that Arab effective action exists. It will realize that its interests lies in abondoning its commitment to Israel and in pursuing a wiser and more even-handed policy.

RADIO COMMENTARY ASSAILS KING HUSAYN'S POLICIES

JN122047 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] When one recalls the first moves of As-Sadat's treasonous trip to the camp of the imperialist agents and to the acceptance of Zionist hegemony, one remembers the great propaganda campaign he launched through his media and the media of the imperialist and Zionist psychological warfare departments.

Those who remember the series of treasons committed by As-Sadat's regime must find points of similiarity between As-Sadat's stands and those which King Husayn's regime has been taking for some time. It seems that King Husayn's stand vis-a-vis the U.S. imperialist plot against Syria's internal front is not an isolated case, but part of an integrated plan to pave the way for the Jordanian monarchy's role in the process of realizing the U.S. imperialist goals in the region particularly those relating to liquidation of the Palestinian cause, establishment of an alternative homeland for the Palestinian Arab people and expulsion of the PLO from the field. Subsequent events have corroborated the ties among the various parts of this plan being implemented by the Jordanian royal regime.

Let us take, for example, the information campaign launched by the royal Jordanian regime against Syria. The regime is forcing the Jordanian information people to deal with the guidance and fabrications of the gang of CIA agents in Amman. The campaign is chewing the cud of all the byproducts of the Zionist and imperialist psychological war machine. It is using all the material published for more than a year by the papers financed by Saddam Husayn outside Iraq on the internal situation in Syria. They have now nothing new to present and no fresh fabrications and lies to publish. This campaign is only one part of the plan earmarked for the royal Jordanian regime. It is an integral part of the plan which includes support for Saddam's war, propagation of an alleged change in U.S. policy, encroachment on the rights of the PLO and suppression of the Palestinian resistance and masses in Jordan. In his interview with the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, Reagan did not speak about any changes in U.S. policies. He asked the Arabs to capitulate under the banner of peace with Israel. He called for the liquidation of the Palestinian cause, which he called the problem of the West Bank between Israel and King Husayn's regime.

However, the game of the royal Jordanian regime has now been exposed within a relatively short time. Those playing the game have brought its exposure closer. Syria's solid and principled stand and that of the various Palestinian resistance groups as well as the awareness of the Arab masses have helped expose this game. The plotters in Amman will not benefit from their various statements which contradict their actual position. The fateful battle waged by our Arab masses for the sake of the present and the future necessitates an end to the gang of CIA agents in Amman and a stop to their dirty and disturbing role as soon as possible.

TISHRIN WARNS AGAINST PINNING HOPES ON REAGAN

JN130838 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 13 Jan 81

[From the Press Review]

[Excerpts] In a commentary entitled "Those Who Look to Washington," TISHRIN says: Some time ago, a campaign started out hesitantly and diffidently and then turned into a bold call. The campaign is intended to enhance the image of new U.S. President Reagan's administration and to create the illusion that it will be able to free itself from commitment to Zionist influence, thus being capable of taking stands on the Middle East different from those of President Carter's administration and of distancing itself somewhat from the Israeli stand to which U.S. administrations have committed themselves to date.

The quarters waging this campaign are using all of their potential and memories and all that American history holds to create the impression that Reagan is an Arab and is coming upon the heels of the Israeli Carter. In their opinion, the logical conclusion follows that hurried negotiations with Reagan's administration are called for, in order to benefit from the new tendencies in Washington before it is too late and to take advantage of the rare opportunity offered by the moderate Shimon Peres' entry into office following the intransigent Menahim Begin.

TISHRIN refers to King Husayn's statements that attribute to Reagan's administration qualities that do not bear out. These statements predict policies and stands that none of Reagan's aides even saw fit to hint at. TISHRIN says: While Reagan and his aides emphasize the need to adhere to a policy of full commitment to Israel and of refusal of all of the foundations of the pan-Arab viewpoint--which is the basic minimum required in any discussion of a political settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict--those looking to Washington are trying to hide the facts and to run after a U.S. solution from a position of weakness and beggary.

Those running after a U.S. settlement by Reagan after they bet, in their hearts, on a U.S. settlement by Carter have in truth abandoned the Palestine cause, their pan-Arab commitment to it and the Arab masses' aspirations, objectives and expectations. They have become separated from the masses, have therefore lost the ability to gauge the tremendous energies inherent in them and hence have lost faith in them.

In the present circumstances in the Middle East and the world, there is no pan-Arab excuse for abandoning the Arab summit conferences' resolutions and for shirking the mobilization of Arab potentials on the confrontation lines and the placement of all Arab potentials, resources and Arab-international relations for use in establishing a strategic balance with the enemy.

All those who are emphasizing political negotiations from a position of weakness over the mobilization of Arab potentials to establish a strategic balance with the enemy--that is, to establish material and political conditions that will help in pointing out the need to grant Arab rights, foremost of which are the regaining of the occupied land and recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights--have actually begun to move from the pan-Arab ranks to those of the enemy. In other words, such quarters have begun to follow in As-Sadat's footsteps, whatever their names and titles may be.

SYRIAN VIEW OF TASKS OF UPCOMING ISLAMIC SUMMIT

JN131634 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] The Lahore Islamic conference, in which Syria participated, was an important step in appealing for reviving Islamic values of struggle against usurpers, despots and invaders and giving these values concrete form. But a few years later, the unexpected happened. Egyptian ruler Anwar as-Sadat stabbed the Muslims in the back when he visited Jerusalem and offered his obedience and capitulation to the Zionist enemy. To cover this treason, As-Sadat entered Al-Aqsa Mosque and prayed there on Al-Adha Day under the protection of the Zionist invaders, in itself patent recognition of the measures to annex Jerusalem and a sort of blessing to putting Islamic and Christian holy places under Zionist hegemony and despotism.

The Zionist enemy has exploited As-Sadat's treason and employed it to serve its decision to annex Jerusalem with total disregard for the place this holy city has in the hearts of Arabs and Muslims and for their values entrenched there throughout their eventful history. The Zionist decision along with As-Sadat's treason has meant more insult and provocation to more than a million Arabs and 800 million Muslims.

We in Syria have always been and still are wondering what the Muslim leaders will do in the face of such provocations and insults. After the Zionist enemy declared its decision on annexing Jerusalem, we expected that none of the Islamic countries would maintain any sort of relations with the Zionist entity and that the Islamic countries would punish As-Sadat for treason and sever relations with his regime. We thought the Islamic countries would mobilize all their efforts, potentials and capabilities to confront the enemy in the battle of liberating Jerusalem, which cannot be separated from the battle of liberating the occupied Arab territories.

Today, after the Muslim leaders' silence over the Zionist enemy measures and As-Sadat's treason has dragged on, we in Syria are asking what the Islamic leaders intend to do. Nevertheless, we still have great hopes that Islamic militant action through the forthcoming Islamic summit in Mecca will rise to the level of the dangers embodied in the Zionist existence in the land of holy places, Palestine.

It is necessary to adopt a bold stand prior to the convocation of this summit in order to distinguish objectively enemies from friends. Such a stand must be the starting point to confront the pains and disasters which the Arab nation and the Islamic world are suffering.

The Islamic conference is required to confront firmly and courageously the U.S. policy in the Arab region and the Islamic world and to put an end to it and to its local protectors. It is essential to stress that the foremost duty of this summit is to exert pressure on the United States to stop its support for the Zionist enemy, to exert all efforts to stop the feverish war waged by Saddam Husayn against the Iranian revolution and to expose those hiding behind the guise of Islam, who serve the United States and the Zionist enemy in implementing their aggressive targets.

Syria will without fail execute the tasks and duties entrusted to it and will play its effective role in this Islamic summit out of its great dedication to Arab and Islamic issues. Syria will spare no effort to champion liberation movements in any part of the Arab homeland and the Islamic world. Syria will remain the strong defender of liberation issues not only in the Arab homeland but also in the world in general, particularly in the Islamic world.

ATH-THAWRAH LINKS JORDAN, MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD, CIA

JN140916 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 14 Jan 81

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Writing in its "ATH-THAWRAH'S Voice" column under the headline "The King's Regime and the Muslim Brotherhood Gang Play a Single Conspiratorial Role," ATH-THAWRAH says: Documents are exposing the agents and their real roles, tasks and associations and are showing that they have become cheap tools in imperialist and Zionist hands.

A quick comparison between the document published by this paper last Friday giving facts and figures about the role of King Husayn's regime in the U.S. plan and a report published today about the role of the Muslim Brotherhood gang in the same plan establishes the following facts:

First, King Husayn's regime has switched from loyalty to British imperialism to loyalty to the CIA. It has been given a leading role in achieving the objectives of U.S. policy and in establishing U.S. hegemony over the region. Like King Husayn's regime, the Muslim Brotherhood gang has switched loyalties, to become a tool in CIA hands. The CIA considers the Muslim Brotherood a means for enforcing U.S. domination over the region.

Second, the secret document shows that King Husayn's regime has been entrusted with the task of provoking sedition in the Arab countries, striking at liberation movements, creating sideshows, weakening the steadfast forces and, consequently, playing a basic role in liquidating the Palestine question. The Muslim Brotherhood's main tasks, as set out in the report, are to keep the region backward, undermine stability, oppose liberation movements and establish weak tribal entities, in order to place the region under the control of the United States and Israel.

Third, the document has established that the Jordanian regime is linked to and controlled by the CIA; and the report has shown that the Muslim Brotherhood gang is receiving its instructions from the CIA.

These documents prove to the Arab citizens in Jordan and elsewhere in the great Arab homeland the existing alliance between King Husayn's regime and the criminal Muslim Brotherhood gang. They act in unison according to a premediatated plan and are subject to the control of one maestro: The CIA.

Therefore, the struggle to confront the plans of the United States and Israel necessarily calls for the overthrow of U.S. and Israeli tools--hence the important pan-Arab role assumed by this steadfast country in fighting, liquidating and uprooting the Muslim Brotherhood gang and also in deterring the Jordanian regime, because striking at the deterring agents is essential to insure the safety of the confrontation and the requirements of victory.

NEW RADIO STATION BROADCASTS TO IRAQ FROM DAMASCUS

JN102023 [Editorial Report] Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic at 1630 GMT on 10 January 1981 announced that a station called "The Voice of Iraq" would begin broadcasting at 1800 GMT the same day. At 1800 GMT Damascus Domestic Service announced: "Dear listeners, mediumwave 827 Khz now separates from the rest of the general service frequencies to carry Voice of Iraq from Damascus."
Following its signon the Voice of Iraq was heard until 1900 GMT with programming as follows:

1. Commentary stating that throughout its history Iraq has never had a dictator as bad as Saddam Husayn. The commentary accuses him of executing his colleagues to break up Iraqi-Syrian unity and undertaking an unholy war against Iran in league with Jordan's King Husayn and then calls on the Iraqi people to rise up and destroy Saddam Husayn.
2. Nationalist song.
3. A discussion about the Democratic National and Patriotic Front of Iraq which was established in Damascus on 12 November 1980, its members and highlights of its charter.
4. Nationalist song.
5. Commentary asking why Saddam Husayn now wears a military uniform when he has never seen active service and stating that he may have been influenced by movies.
6. Poetry in Iraqi vernacular ridiculing Saddam Husayn.
7. Nationalist song.
8. Talk on the destruction caused to Iraqi economic installations by the Gulf War.
9. Iraqi news.
10. World news.
11. Feature commentary attacking Saddam Husayn, placing him among the world's most renown dictators and asking: How long will Iraq's dictator continue his oppression? Salvation is near, the commentary says.
12. Nationalist song.
13. Talk in the Iraqi dialect enumerating Saddam Husayn's "crimes."
14. Iraqi song.
15. At 1850 GMT the following report was carried: "Brothers in Iraq: On 18 December, a warm fraternal meeting took place between a delegation of the leadership of the Democratic National Front [DNF] in the YAR and a delegation of the leadership of the Democratic National and Patriotic Front of Iraq. The two sides reviewed the Arab situation in general and Iraqi, Yemeni and Gulf affairs in particular.

"A joint statement was issued expressing the DNF's satisfaction with the great struggling spirit shown by the democratic and progressive national forces in Iraq in holding the dialogue and establishing the Democratic National and Patriotic Front of Iraq. The DNF side considered the establishment of the Democratic National and Patriotic Front of Iraq and the strengthening of the combat alliance among its members as the correct approach to saving the Iraqi people from the woes inflicted on them by the dictatorial regime, which is hostile to the people. The two sides expressed [passage indistinct]. In conclusion, the Iraqi and Yemeni sides expressed the desire to further promote bilateral struggle ties and to hold periodic meetings to exchange viewpoints and [words indistinct] to further bolster their combat alliance [words indistinct]."

16. Iraqi song.

17. At 1855 GMT the following announcement was heard: Brothers in Revolutionary Iraq: The Voice of Iraq program from Damascus is yours. It tackles your problems and expresses your opinions. Therefore, your contribution to this problem is welcome. It is time for us to be clear and frank so long as Saddam is determined to continue his oppressive fascist policy and links with imperialism. We are awaiting your letters and struggle contributions until Iraq returns to its normal place within the Arab world.

18. Nationalist song.

19. Poetry.

20. At 1859 GMT the signoff announcement was made: "Masses of heroic Iraq, we will not part ways. We are with you against imperialism, the Zionists and reactionaries. Until we meet again tomorrow, our warmest struggle greetings to you."

10 Jan Newscast

JN102108 Damascus Voice of Iraq in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Clashes continue between the strugglers of the nationalist movement and elements of the fascist authorities' intelligence apparatus in Baghdad. On 7 December, fierce fighting erupted between revolutionaries of the nationalist movement and the security organs in the As-Salam Quarter and (Al-Wathbah). On 19 December, some of the strugglers launched an attack against the police (?and) intelligence centers in Al-Kazimiyah and 'Ayn (Sa'ib).

Staff Col Mahmud ad-Duri, who was the commander of the special forces, has been executed. The Al-Basrah governor has also been arrested [words indistinct].

Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman [words indistinct] the fascist regime. Dr (Rasul), who works at the atomic energy center in Baghdad, is now under treatment [words indistinct] and his condition is very critical.

Some seven brigade commanders have been arrested on the front and some of the officers have been dismissed. Among those dismissed are staff Col Shawkat Mahmud. They have been dismissed because they opposed the interpretations made by Saddam's butchers on the progress of the battles. Saddam's regime has also executed Brig Gen Muhammad [surname indistinct] because he had criticized and opposed military plans which he found quite illogical and inappropriate from a military point of view.

The Saddam regime fascist authorities have arrested retired Staff Brig Gen Muhammad 'Ali Sa'id after accusing him of preparing a coup attempt. A group of the best Iraqi officers has also been arrested for the same reason. Among those are staff Col Hamid Jasim al-Wulaydi, staff Col Riyad al-Qadduh and Lt Col Fadil Jasim al-'Ani.

At the beginning of this month, the bodies of Muhammad Jawad Tu'mah and Karim Rayshan were found floating in the Tigris River near the City of Baghdad. Some Iraqis said they had seen [words indistinct] the bodies being thrown into the River's from vehicles of Saddam's regime.

## ALGERIA

### FRG-ALGERIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION TO BE CREATED

LD131210 Algiers APS in English 1105 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Algiers, 13 Jan (APS)--An agreement bearing the creation of a joint commission between West Germany and Algeria was signed Monday by Algerian and West German foreign ministers, Messrs Mohamed Ben Yahia and Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

"This agreement offers new prospects to the Algero-West German cooperation," Mr Ben Hahia declared on this occasion. "West Germany, which is the second commercial partner of Algeria, could in this framework give a new impulse to the exchanges between the two countries," he said.

In his answer, Mr Genscher stressed the links of friendship between Algeria and West Germany and Algeria's effort of development, which West Germany is ready to support with its technology and its technical means.

Mr Genscher was Monday received by Messrs Rabih Bitat and Mohamed Abdelghani, respectively president of the People's National Assembly (APN) and prime minister. On the other hand, Algero-West German conversations resumed Monday in Algiers between the two foreign ministers, who examined the international situation before reviewing the main current problems.

The Algerian and West German ministers then studied the different aspects of the bilateral cooperation. They expressed their satisfaction about the positive development of this cooperation during the last years, expressing their two governments' willingness to carry on in this way, in the respect of the mutual advantages and the common interests.

The two sides said that the creation of the joint commission, followed the same day by the signing of a protocol of understanding, are to promote and balance the cooperation between Algeria and West Germany in the various fields: commerce, industry, finance, formation, scientific research, and transfer of technology.

## LIBYA

### AT-TURAYKI COMMENTS ON CHAD DURING VISIT TO BENIN

LD132010 Tripoli JANA in English 1841 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jan (JANA)--Dr. Ali at-Turayki, the foreign liaison secretary, who visited Benin yesterday, stated that his visit to the Republic of Benin falls within the framework of the consultations taking place between the progressive African states.

In a press conference he gave at Cotonou airport, Dr. at-Turayki said that the visit was also to co-ordinate the positions of these states regarding the imperialist campaigns in Africa headed by France with the help of some of the reactionary and puppet regimes. He also mentioned the way imperialism in Africa plundered its riches and natural resources and humiliated its peoples stressing that the imperialist prosperity was built at the expense of the poor peoples of this continent who were deprived of their daily bread.

He also denounced the attempts made by the imperialist countries, especially France, to bring back the African Continent under the power and influence of imperialism, emphasising the total opposition of the African peoples to these attempts and that was what the Chadian people expressed when they forced French imperialists out of their country once and for all after a struggle that lasted more than twenty years.

Dr. at-Turayki added "Chad has forever left the circle of those who strangled the Chadian people's freedom and imposed their domination on them for many years". He asked: "Where are these people who are ostensibly shedding tears for the Chadian people, as far as the presence of the imperialist military bases in more than one place in the African Continent is concerned?"

Ending his statement, he warmly appealed to the progressive states to participate energetically in rebuilding Chad, which was destroyed by colonialist, imperialist and reactionary conspiracy.

## MOROCCO

### COOPERATION AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH INDIA

LD131510 Rabat MAP in English 1245 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Rabat, 13 Jan (MAP)--Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and visiting Indian minister of education and culture, Mr S.B. Chavan, concluded here Monday an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation. On this occasion, Mr Boucetta outlined that this agreement would give a new impetus to Moroccan-Indian relations, would further strengthen the two peoples' friendship and boost the cooperation existing between the two countries in the fields of education, culture, sciences, and cottage industry.

Recalling the struggle led by Moroccan and Indian peoples for the liberation and independence of their respective countries, Mr Boucetta stated that Morocco asks the friendly countries which have gone through the same tragedy to support its claims.

About non-alignment, the foreign minister reaffirmed that Morocco remains attached to this movement, but that it disapproves the behaviour of some member countries which do not respect the principles of non-alignment.

Mr Boucetta finally affirmed that his department would spare no effort for implementing the Moroccan-Indian agreement.

Taking the floor, Mr Chavan expressed satisfaction at the success of the negotiations he had with Moroccan officials, and his admiration for the progress achieved by Morocco under the leadership of King Hassan II.

Dealing with his country's foreign policy, Mr Chavan affirmed that this policy is based on the denunciation of colonization and racial discrimination, the establishment of friendly relations with developing countries, the non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, and the respect of territorial integrity of states.

### MOROCCAN-MALTESE MIXED COMMISSION SESSION REPORTED

LD132102 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] The Moroccan-Maltese mixed commission held a plenary meeting at the prime minister's office this evening. The meeting was chaired on the Moroccan side by Prime Minister and Minister of Justice Maati Bouabid and on the Maltese side by Maltese Prime Minister Mr Dom Mintoff. Mr Bouabid began by presenting a review of Moroccan policy in the international and internal fields, concentrating on the situation in Africa and developments in the Middle East, including the struggle of the Palestinian people and the issue of Jerusalem, and his majesty's role in his capacity as chairman of the Jerusalem Committee.

He pointed out the disturbances experienced by the Muslim world, citing the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and the problem of Afghanistan. Mr Bouabid also analyzed the relations between Morocco and West European countries and the existing cooperation with the Communist Bloc countries.

On the home front, the prime minister concentrated on our territorial integrity and Morocco's legitimate rights; also the current situation being experiencxd by our Saharan provinces, which is marked by the absolute control of the Moroccan Royal Forces in the battlefield. He also referred to Moroccan-Maltese relations and cooperation, pointing out the similarity of viewpoints between the two countries on international issues, and expressed Morocco's readiness to cooperate with Malta in various fields.

Replying, Mr Dom Mintoff expressed thanks for the welcome and the attention paid to him by His Majesty King Hassan II, his government and also the Moroccan people. He also analyzed Malta's stance on various international issues, and its relations with the Arab countries on one hand and the Western and communist countries on the other.

The session then ended. The meeting continued at the level of experts and senior officials to study various aspects of bilateral cooperation.

In accordance with his majesty's instructions, Trade and Industry Minister Azzedine Guessous will pay a visit to Malta in the course of the next few weeks, heading an important economic delegation to consolidate cooperation between the two countries.

## SUDAN

### NUMAYRI LETTER PROPOSES KHARTOUM FOR OAU MEETING

LD131621 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 13 Jan 81 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report: "Numayri Calls for an Urgent Meeting of the OAU"]

[Text] Khartoum--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has called for an urgent meeting of the OAU and the special 12-member committee to discuss the situation in Chad.

In his letter to Siaka Stevens, chairman of OAU's current session, President Numayri proposed Khartoum as venue for this important meeting. The Sudanese president also pointed out that the situation in Chad is deteriorating as a result of the Libyan presence and that if the OAU does not take decisive and immediate steps, the situation would get tragically out of control and the OAU would be faced with the most dangerous situation since its establishment.

Numayri's special envoy and Hashim 'Uthman, Sudanese Foreign Ministry under secretary, returned from Nigeria and Sierra Leone the day before yesterday after delivering written messages from Sudanese President Numayri to the presidents of the two countries on the situation in Chad. This Sudanese move comes in the wake of the failure of the Lagos conference on the Libyan interference in Chad.

Hashim 'Uthman is expected to submit a report to President Numayri on the outcome of the visit to Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

## WESTERN SAHARA

### FRENCH DELEGATION VISITS 'LIBERATED TERRITORIES'

LD131107 Paris LE MONDE in French 11-12 Jan 81 p 2

[Daniel Junqua dispatch: "French Parliamentarians Visited 'Liberated Zones' For the First Time"]

[Text] Algiers--The five-man French parliamentary delegation comprising members of the study group on the West Sahara problem returned to Paris on Friday 9 January after a visit to the Saharan refugee camps south of Tindouf and a 1,000-km Landrover tour of the West Saharan "liberated territories."

The deputies, who represent the four main French political parties (Union for French Democracy, Rally for the Republic affiliates, Socialist Party and French Communist Party) visited Haouza, the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] Government's provisional capital in the heart of Saguia-el-Hambra, a district only 60 km from Smara where the Moroccans are reported a major battle in the past few days. They also visited Jdiria and Mahbes. Their convoy, comprising four vehicles, penetrated Moroccan territory for several hours in Tarfaya province south of Wadi Draa. The parliamentarians were taken to Lebouirate--a major Moroccan stronghold invaded and destroyed by Polisario forces in August 1979.

Drawing his conclusions from this trip during a short press conference on his return to Algiers, delegation chairman Alain Vivien (PS deputy for Seine-et-Marne) stated: "This tour has enabled us to observe the situation in the liberated zones. The Polisario controls nine-tenths of the West Saharan territory and is indeed present throughout that area. At no time, not even in Moroccan territory, did we encounter a Moroccan presence. We did not even see reconnaissance aircraft."

The parliamentarians had talks with several Saharan leaders and in particular had a long meeting with SDAR Prime Minister Mohamed Lamine. Alain Vivien indicated that he would meet with [French Foreign Minister] Francois-Poncet in Paris to report on his impressions and conclusions.

The French delegation's tour is a "first." Western parliamentarians have never before visited the "liberated territories" still less southern Morocco. Their visits had been limited to refugee camps. This "violation" of Moroccan borders by French deputies will probably bring a protest from Rabat which will be particularly strong since the people concerned include two majority representatives Voisin (RPT affiliate) and Alain Mayoud (deputy chairman of the UDF parliamentary group and Deputy for Le Rhone).

While the French mission was touring the West Sahara, the Polisario launched two violent attacks on 7 January, one against the garrison guarding the Bu-Cras phosphate deposits and the other against "a high concentration of Moroccan troops" stationed at Rous-Lakhyalat near Ras-el-Khanfra not far from the border between Morocco and the West Sahara.

In a communique published Friday, the [Polisario] Front reported 205 Moroccans killed in the latter battle. Two SK-105 tanks and five AML-90 automatic machineguns were apparently destroyed in addition to a large amount of equipment. This clash follows a battle which took place in the same location 24 through 27 December.

## BRIEFS

LIBYA-ARGENTINA AGREEMENT--An economic cooperation agreement was signed yesterday between the Jamahiriyah and Argentina. The agreement seeks to develop and strengthen cooperation in various fields. A JANA reporter in Buenos Aires has said that a joint committee on economic, industrial and technical cooperation was set up to assure implementation of these agreements. [Text] [Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Jan 81 LD]

TUNISIA-NORTH KOREA AGREEMENT--Tunis, 10 Jan (TAP)--A commercial co-operation agreement stipulating in particular the granting of the clause of the most privileged nation for a list of Tunisian and North Korean products was concluded this morning in Tunis on the occasion of the visit to Tunisia of Mr Kim Paik-Seun, North Korean vice-minister for foreign trade. As far as the economic and industrial sectors are concerned, the two parties identified the fields of an eventful co-operation in the fields of hydraulics and fishing. A delegation of Tunisian experts will visit North Korea in the course of this year in order to study on the spot other possibilities of bilateral co-operation. [Text] [Tunis TAP in English 1410 GMT 10 Jan 81 LD]

BEGIN EXPECTS EARLY RESUMPTION OF PEACE PROCESS

TA131913 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Prime Minister Begin says Egypt and Israel expect the peace process to be resumed immediately after the Reagan administration takes office. He made the statement at his office to a visiting delegation from the U.S. House of Representatives' Appropriations Committee.

The prime minister said it still has not been decided whether the elections in Israel would be moved forward but, in any case, he stressed that this should not have any effect on the peace negotiations.

Members of the delegation told the prime minister that they found his position on Soviet expansionism and the Iraq-Iran war to be identical with those of President as-Sadat.

COALITION DISCUSSES 'NEW IDEAS' ABOUT FUTURE

TA131911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] New ideas emerged in the coalition today on the coalition's future. Some talked of reorganization in the Cabinet, of Sharon's appointment as defense minister, of Yoram Aridor as finance minister and two or three additional changes that would make it possible to continue until November. There is no despair yet about the six wavering Knesset members, but no binding agreements have been made yet except perhaps Shafiq As'ad's expressed desire to join the Likud.

The meeting of the Likud faction with the prime minister was put off until Friday. This allows another 2 or 3 days for efforts to be made and feelers to be put out.

The Alignment, however, is not waiting. On Monday [19 January] the opposition factions will submit a resolution for the dissolution of the Knesset and for holding new elections. The Alignment leaders promised us this evening that they are assured of 61 signatures but their math may be inaccurate. Both the Likud and the Alignment claim some of the votes of the six wavering Knesset members. Thus, each side claims to enjoy a majority but cannot clearly point to it.

KNESSET VOTES TO REMOVE ABU-HATZERA'S IMMUNITY

TA131740 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Correspondent Arye Golan reports from the Knesset that the vote on the removal of Abu-Hatzera's immunity has ended:

[Golan] A few minutes ago the Knesset removed the parliamentary immunity of Minister Abu-Hatzera. Knesset Chairman Yitzhaq Berman announced the results of the secret ballot:

[Begin recording] There were 102 Knesset members participating in the vote. Sixty-three voted for the removal of Minister Abu-Hatzera's immunity, 33 voted against, 5 members abstained and 1 vote was disallowed. This was the result. Therefore, the proposal of the Knesset house committee on the removal of Minister Abu-Hatzera has been upheld. [end recording]

[Golan] Minister Abu-Hatzera's immunity is removed, and as far as one can tell now his trial will begin within a few weeks. The next chapter--entitled the State of Israel against Abu-Hatzera--will take place in Jerusalem District Court.

Hammer Appointment

TA140725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Education Minister Zvulun Hammer this morning takes over as acting religious affairs minister in place of Aharon Abu-Hatzera, who is going on leave until after his trial. Officially, the appointment will be approved by the Cabinet on Sunday, 18 January.

MINISTRY CHECKS REPORTED FRG-SAUDI ARMS DEAL

TA132001 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry instructed its diplomatic representatives in Bonn to check the details of an expected German arms sale to Saudi Arabia. There have recently been reports that Bonn intends to sell arms, including 300 of the sophisticated Leopard-2 tanks, to Riyadh.

An official of the German Embassy in Israel said that the issue is far from final. But, in answer to a question, he admitted that if the deal does go through it would constitute a real change in West German policy.

'OBSERVERS' CITED ON LIBYAN MOVES IN CHAD

TA140845 Jerusalem POST in English 14 Jan 81, pp 1,2

[Text] Libyan President Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi made overt preparations to invade Chad for over 10 weeks before sending his troops into that Saharan country last month, according to well-informed observers in Jerusalem.

The observers said that Libyan armored columns were fanning out along the border between Libya and Chad from October onwards. Their intent could not have been misinterpreted or ignored, yet the situation aroused no comment or international intervention.

The observers said they believe that the only reason Egypt has not intervened militarily in Chad since the Libya takeover is because President Anwar as-Sadat did not get the green light from Washington.

The only reason France did not intervene to restore the rightful regime in Chad was because France was concerned about upsetting its energy deals with Libya.

News from Chad, analyzed in Jerusalem, indicates that internal opposition to the Libyan takeover is gradually organizing and may cause Al-Qadhdhafi trouble very soon.

The observers said that in the war between Iraq and Iran, one Iranian counterattack in the northern sector had done well but a second counterattack in the south had failed.

Iraq was able to continue exporting its oil via Turkey, but its export outlets via Syria and the Persian Gulf had not been reopened, they said.

The observers said that the presence of Iraqi weapons purchasing agents had become increasingly obvious lately in the arms markets of Western Europe. This is because Soviet arms, arriving in Iraq under existing contracts, are not enough to make up for the wear and tear in the fighting. The Soviet Union still refuses to give Iraq any more arms than spelled out in the contracts, even though it knows how badly the additional arms are needed.

LIBYA'S AT-TURAYKI WALKS OUT OF LOME MEETING

AB141140 Paris AFP in English 1124 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Lome, Jan. 14 (AFP)--A Libyan Secretary for External Affairs (foreign minister) Ali Abd al-Salam at-Turayki today walked out of a closed-doors meeting of African leaders here on Chad. Mr. at-Turayki said he left the meeting because of the presence of an Egyptian representative. President Anwar as-Sadat sent an undersecretary for foreign affairs to the meeting as an observer.

The Egyptian observer, Samir Ahmed, quit the meeting after Mr. at-Turayki left, saying that he did not wish to give Libya a pretext to avoid being condemned by the other representatives.

The eleven heads of state and Niger's foreign minister continued their meeting after the departure of the Libyan and Egyptian parties.

SOUTH AFRICA REFUSES TO SIGN NAMIBIA CEASE-FIRE

NC131815 Paris AFP in English 1809 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] United Nations, Geneva, 13 Jan (AFP)--South Africa has refused to sign a cease-fire in its conflict with nationalist guerrillas in Namibia, the chairman of the United Nations conference on the territory said here tonight.

Brian Urquhart, UN under-secretary for political affairs, was speaking at a news conference moments after Danie Hough, the South African administrator general for Namibia, told a closed conference session that it would be premature for Pretoria to sign now.

Their comments meant the failure of the conference, which convened last Wednesday with the aim of securing agreement between South Africa and the guerrilla South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) on a March 30 cease-fire in the 14-year war. The talks are to end tomorrow with a speech by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma.

SWAPO spokesman Theo Ben Gurirab, at a press conference immediately after Mr Urquhart's, said that SWAPO would be leaving Geneva "knowing that this meeting was a failure."

"We are going to New York where we will urge the General Assembly to make recommendations to the Security Council to impose mandatory sanctions, including an oil embargo, on South Africa," he added.

Mr Gurirab also said that SWAPO would be intensifying the armed struggle in Namibia.

The Hough and Urquhart statements were not unexpected. Earlier in the day, Dirk Mudge, the chairman of the leading South African-backed political grouping in the territory, told reporters that it was "totally impossible" to sign a cease-fire now. Mr Hough's comments reaffirmed what South Africa sees as its right to govern Namibia, a former German colony that Pretoria received as a mandate from the League of Nations in 1920.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### DACKO CONDEMNS PROPOSED CHAD-LIBYA MERGER

AB140930 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Statement by President David Dacko in Bangui on 12 January on the proposed Chad-Libya merger--recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow Central Africans: Much ink has been and continues to be spilled about the disquieting development in the situation in Chad. The CAR, which borders Chad and shares bonds of brotherhood and geography with that country, has been silent up to now. But this does not indicate a lack of interest on our part; rather, it demonstrates our desire not to jeopardize the success of the peaceful settlement of the conflict.

As a matter of fact, our country has never failed to play its part as a country neighboring Chad and as a member country of the OAU. It has proved this by attending all meetings held on the Chadian tragedy. On several occasions, we went to Lagos, Brazzaville and, today, to Lome. It is now time for us to break our silence on the situation in Chad.

We placed our hope in strict respect for the cease-fire agreement. But the military intervention of Libya--a signatory to the Lagos accords--is a violation of those same accords.

In the view of the CAR, the OAU meeting on Chad held in Lagos last December and which examined the problem that has arisen as a result of the violation of the Lagos accords by Libya should have (?told) Libya and the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] to respect the rules of the game. Unfortunately, the news of a Libya-Chad merger is another violation of the Lagos accords. [passage indistinct] The merger was decided without referring it to the people and prior to the setting up of a permanent government on the basis of the Lagos accords. The CAR is convinced that the so-called merger is actually a new show of force by Libya. In this case, it has good reasons to [word indistinct] Libya's destabilization maneuvers which the CAR denounced when it broke off diplomatic ties with Libya on 22 (?December) 1980. [passage indistinct]

The CAR believes that following Libya's assistance to Chad, the GUNT should only have expressed gratitude to that country without entering into any form of alliance with it. It should only maintain normal relations of good neighborliness as usual with Libya.

In the economic sphere, the merger would have disastrous consequences. The considerable traditional trade between Chad and the CAR would be hard hit. In addition, the activities of the organizations common to that country and the countries of the region would be affected by the unilateral withdrawal of Chad after the merger. These institutions include the Bank of Central African States, the Development Bank of Central African States, the Franc Zone, etc.

With regard to human relations, the free movement of peoples united by geography, history and destiny would certainly be hampered. In addition, the problem of the numerous refugees in the CAR and the attendant security problems would be more difficult to solve. Lastly, Libya's dream of creating a vast community subject to Islam and about which an agreement was signed by Bokassa in October 1976 would be realized and would create problems for all the states which do not share the same religious faith.

Fellow citizens, there have been hints about the presence of French troops in the CAR. It must be recalled that in order to reorganize the CAR army which had been destroyed during the Bokassa regime, the CAR asked France for assistance on the basis of the 1960 cooperation agreement. France therefore furnished the CAR with the necessary means without any annexationist intention. The danger of the Chad-Libya merger is really great. I therefore call on you for increased vigilance in order to uncover all destabilization maneuvers and to preserve the integrity and sovereignty of our dear country. Long live the republic!

NIGERIA

SHAGARI 12 JAN SPEECH TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

AB131145 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Speech by President Shehu Shagari to a joint session of the National Assembly in Lagos--live]

[Excerpts] Mr President of the Senate, Mr Speaker of the House of Representatives, distinguished senators, honorable members of the House of Representatives: Once again, it is with delight that I stand in this house to address a joint session of both houses of the National Assembly on a major economic matter which is of vital importance to all the people of Nigeria. No venue can be more appropriate or fitting for this great and honorable occasion for launching the national development plan covering the period 1981 to 1985. This national development plan is the fourth in the series of development plans conceived by our nation under successive governments since the achievement of our political independence 2 decades ago. It is also our first national development plan under the new presidential system of government. This launching, therefore, is without doubt a significant landmark in our development planning experience as a sovereign nation.

As you are aware, the third national development plan which commenced on the 1st of April 1975 and was due to end on the 31st of March 1980 was extended by 9 months to give the various governments more time within which to prepare their programs of activity for the fourth plan period. This became necessary since the administration in all the states assumed office 6 months before the termination of the third plan. With the 9-month extension and the change of the financial year from April to March to January to December, the fourth national development plan has to run from January 1981 to December 1985.

For sometime before and after the inception of the new administration, wide consultations, discussions and deliberations have been held on the rationalization of the third plan and the projection of our needs for the fourth plan. Consequently, the various governments of the federation have been able, following the basic agreement reached, to submit to their different legislatures for consideration and approval estimates of expenditures--recurrent and capital--for the 1981 financial year which happens to be the first year of the fourth national development plan. In some cases, the estimates have been considered and approved by the relevant legislatures while in others--which includes that of the federal government--the estimates are still under active consideration.

In this connection, I am pleased to say that while the processing of volumes one and two of the plan document is being finalized, a detailed outline is available. The third national development plan, coming as it did only 5 years after the civil war, overlapped the period of postwar reconstruction. Despite the problems encountered, it can be said that the plan recorded considerable achievements.

The third national development plan was launched against a background of rapidly rising price and production of crude oil. Our oil production was projected to rise from 2.3 million barrels per day at the beginning of the plan to about 3 million barrels per day by the end of the plan period. This projection, under the circumstances prevailing then, justified optimism in the potentialities of the public sector [word indistinct]. This was what was responsible for the upward revision of the public sector side of the third plan. As it turned out, the dream did not come through. It was probably a case of over-optimism. The reason was simple: Soon after launching the plan, the oil market situation changed not for the better. Added to this, on account of developments in the world economy generally, our level of oil production fell sharply from 2.3 million barrels per day to 1.5 million barrels per day during the plan period. It was not until 1979 that we were able to regain our 1974 level of production. There were indeed other developments on the national scene which adversely affected the course of the third development plan of the nation.

Mr President of the Senate and Mr Speaker, I will now review briefly the highlights of the new plan which the federal government, in cooperation with all the state governments in the country, has prepared for the national development over the next 5 years. The projects and programs contained in the fourth development plan have been conceived and fully geared toward strengthening the foundations already laid by the earlier plans. It is geared toward removing loan constraints to the growth and the modernization of our nation and our national economy. Development is a long term process. The long term objective of our planning efforts which is aimed at building a strong and dynamic economy and a democratic political culture will therefore remain valid for the fourth plan period. The specific objectives of our national development such as the achievement of increased real income for all Nigerians and more even and equitable distribution of income and the increase in the supply of skilled manpower will also remain valid for the fourth plan period. The government will give the highest priority to agricultural production and processing. We are determined to feed our large and growing population and to produce adequate raw materials for our industries. Increased agricultural production is indispensable for the attainment of national self-reliance which is a major objective of the current plan. Priority status will also be accorded to housing, education and manpower development in the current plan. Clearly, these are crucial to the attainment of our national goals of substantially improving the standard of living of every Nigerian while at the same time eliminating the constraints that have hampered development efforts in the past. Also, priority status will be accorded to our national needs in the area of power generation and supply, water supply and telecommunications. The inadequacies of these facilities have fully constituted serious obstacles to productivity and growth in practically all sectors of our national economy.

Other priority areas of the current plan include health care facilities, industrial development and significant improvements in rail, land and water transportation. The fourth plan is being launched at a time when the country's production of crude oil, which is the main source of government revenue and foreign exchange earnings, is virtually [word indistinct]. A basic strategy of the fourth plan is the promotion of optimal utilization of resources. Oil is a wasting asset. The resources generated from this sector must therefore be used to promote all round expansion in the productive capacity of the economy so as to ensure a self-sustaining growth in the shortest possible time. This calls for a high degree of cost consciousness by all the government functionaries involved in the conception, design and the execution of projects.

For the avoidance of doubt, there will be no room in the plan for grandiose or prestige projects such as we have witnessed in our recent past. [applause] Rather, emphasis will be placed on simple functional designs especially with respect with standard amenities, such as schools, hospitals, and residential buildings. [applause] Government agencies will be encouraged where appropriate to develop the necessary machinery for the execution of projects.

The total investment expenditure envisaged under the fourth plan is of the order 82 billion naira. [applause] Of this sum, 70.5 billion will be accounted for by the various governments of the federation and their agencies. The private sector will be respnsible for the balance of 11.5 billion. The federal government will be responsible for 40 billion while the state and local governments together will account for 28 billion. [applause] The Federal Capital Development Authority is allocated 2.5 billion. [applause] All the governments of the federation are expected to generate budget surpluses totaling about 53.6 billion under the plan (?bill). This will leave a balance of about 16.9 billion to be financed from internal and external loans which is considered quite feasible. The planned investment is expected to generate an overall growth rate of about seven percent per annum for the economy in real terms. This is in keeping with the target being proposed for the developing countries under the third United Nations development decade. [passage indistinct]

Mr President of the Senate and Mr Speaker of the House of Representatives, permit me to touch on the highlights of the plan [words indistinct]. As I mentioned earlier, agriculture is accorded a very high priority under the current plan. This sector will therefore receive a significant share of public sector investments. About 13 percent of the total capital investments of all the governments of the federation will go to this sector. In return, we expect it to generate an annual growth rate of four percent in agricultural production. This will help to eliminate shortages of goods and industrial raw materials and consequently check or perhaps all together eliminate the upward trends in the prices of consumer goods. Our success in achieving the objectives that we have set for ourselves in this sector will materially affect our success in transforming our economy and achieving that self-reliance and self-sustained growth and development which we want for this country. Government activities in this sector during the next plan period will among other things emphasize direct assistance to small farmers in the form of extension services, improved seeds, fertilizers, credits, tractors and implements, grain stores and [words indistinct]. [passage indistinct]

The government will also encourage, through appropriate policies, individuals, either singly or in association with foreign partners, to go into large scale agricultural production. Government will consider where necessary and in cases of emergency, direct involvement in massive production of food items. Manufacturing is also one of the areas that will be vigorously pushed during the plan period. This is because manufacturing offers a very high potential for the rapid development and transformation of the economy. This sector is projected to grow at an average of 15 percent annually over the plan period, which implies a significant increase in the share of the total output. The manufacturing program includes, at the federal level, such projects as iron and steel, liquified natural gas, (granulated) sugar, cement, nitrogeneous fertilizers, petrochemicals, pulp and paper. Emphasis at the state level will be on projects which are within the financial and managerial resources of the states. In addition to government's direct participation in industrial activities, appropriate policy measures will be directed towards boosting private investments substantially to ensure the realization of the planned target.

The objective of the power program under the fourth plan will be in provision of adequate and uninterrupted power supply throughout the country in order to minimize the inconvenience suffered by consumers. [applause] To this end, projects will be embarked upon during the plan period to generate additional 3,000 megawatts of electricity, bringing the total installed generating capacity to 4,600 megawatts by 1985. Education is perhaps the most important instrument for fostering economic and social change. [applause]

Education has enjoyed priority attention in past development plans. The fourth plan will be no exception. The federal government will allocate the sum of 2 billion to the education sector. [applause] The major projects of the federal government under the educational sector include the consolidation and expansion of existing 39 federal government colleges in the states, the establishment of new federal technical colleges and seven new universities of science and technology, the introduction of the open university system and the extension of the existing [words indistinct]. [applause]

In the housing sector, the federal and state governments together have earmarked 3.7 billion. The program includes direct housing construction by the Federal Ministry of Housing and Environment [shouts of approval], the Federal Housing Authority, and the state governments acting through their housing corporations. A total of about 400,000 units of accommodation is expected to be provided by direct construction during the plan period. [applause]

An additional program is the urban development project in which the federal and state governments are participating with the assistance of the World Bank. An extended lending program is also envisaged for the Federal Mortage Bank to stimulate private housing construction.

Our commitment to the nation in the construction of the new federal capital at Abuja is no longer in doubt. [applause] During the fourth plan, substantial progress is envisaged in the construction of the city. About 13,000 housing units are expected to be comple[illegible]ed while infrastructural services like urban transportation system, roads, drainage, [illegible]ater supply, electricity, waste disposal, telecommunications and shopping centers tailored to the ultimate size of the city will be planned and executed. An allocation of about 2.5 billion has been made for the development of Abuja during the fourth plan period. [applause]

The anticipated investment of 11.5 billion by the private sector is expected to be in areas in which the private sector is traditionally strong, namely: agriculture, manufacturing, commerce and finance, construction transport and [words indistinct].

The manpower requirements of the fourth national development plan are expected to be considerable in view of the new investment program articulated by the various sectors but the existing manpower resources [words indistinct] in practically all occupations and sectors of the economy. Recent investigations show that the estimated requirements are substantially greater than the supply in most (sectors) of manpower. Even though an appreciable progress has been (made) in the various sectors of both formal and informal training, the limitations to the efforts of expansion of our training facilities are quite enormous. [passage indistinct] We will also intensify efforts at reducing the brain drain by inducing qualified Nigerians working abroad to come home [applause] and contribute to the development efforts of the nation.

Mr.President of the Senate, Mr Speaker, distinguished senators and honorable members, I must not conclude this address without emphasizing the cooperative nature of our planning exercise and the extensive consultations which took place at various levels in the course of formulating the plan. There were consultations not only between the different levels of government--federal, state and local--but also between the responsible government agencies and representatives organized by the (experts) during the plan formulation. [passage indistinct] Others were the meetings between planning officials, representatives of such private sector organizations as the Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industries, the mining sector [words indistinct] [applause].

Finally, I wish to touch very briefly on a matter to which I have deliberately left a distinguished place in my address for obvious reasons. It is the matter of national security and defense. It is clear that Nigeria is being forced by certain recent anticipated world events to reassess its security and defense (needs). [applause] This government intends during the fourth national development plan to assign considerable resources to the modernization of both our defense capabilities and security agencies. [applause] Yes, the security agencies. [applause] I regret that for reasons of security I cannot be able to state [words indistinct]. [applause] [passage indistinct] [Kaduna Domestic Service in English on 1700 GMT on 12 January, in a report on Shagari's speech, says that at this point the president said that for security reasons, the allocation will not be made public. When the time comes, he said, necessary measures will be supplied to the National Assembly's Committee on Defense."]

The success of this plan, on which so much labor, so much time and so much material resources have been expended will depend heavily on the patriotism, devotion and hard work which all of us are willing to and do put into its implementation. I will therefore appeal to you all to endeavor to translate the planned objectives into reality. Nigeria possesses the necessary potentials to become one of the greatest nations with a virile economy. [applause] But the realization of this objective requires the full cooperation, industry and dedication of all Nigerians. I am confident that the launching of the fourth national development plan will provide the much needed catalyst for us to rededicate ourselves to the task of making our nation economically self-reliant and truly great. Thank you. [applause]

TOGO

EYADEMA ADDRESS TO NATION ON 14TH ANNIVERSARY

AB131633 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Address to the nation by President Gnassingbe Eyadema on the 14th anniversary of the military takeover--recorded]

[Summary] "Sons and daughters of Togo: Like every year, and in conformity with the tradition which demands that men, families and peoples should mutually exchange wishes for happiness and prosperity, we have the pleasant duty of formulating for all our compatriots both inside and outside the country our sincerest wishes of good health, peace and happiness for the year 1981.

"This 14th anniversary of our national liberation, which we are preparing to celebrate with joy, also offers us the opportunity to present a balance sheet of the results we have achieved during the year 1980." During these 14 years of living together, we have learned to know and understand one another. "Together, we have strengthened our national unity in the peaceful atmosphere established by your army and consolidated by the Togolese People's Rally [RPT]." The RPT would be like a soulless body were it not animated by its militants. Therefore, we must pay a rousing tribute to the National Union of Togolese Women, the dynamic and cooperative youth wing of the RPT and the Togolese Labor Confederation for their responsible participation, discipline and realism.

There is no need for us to recall the painful experiences of the Togolese people following the first few years of their accession to international sovereignty. "Let us only remind you that the army's only ambition in intervening a second time in our country's life in 1967 was to save our people from civil war and our country from chaos and disintegration."

"During the year just ended and with the assistance of the RPT, we pursued actions in all fields aimed at promoting the wellbeing of the togolese citizen despite the extremely difficult world situation." As far as our free revolution policy is concerned, information campaigns have been undertaken and measures taken to help our brothers and sisters in the rural areas increase production in order to save our country from the shortage of essential food items. "Conscious of the efforts demanded of our hard-working masses in the rural areas, and in view of the extremely difficult economic situation, I have decided once again to free our peasants from the obligation of paying the civic tax in 1981. This sacrifice being made in their favor by the national community should encourage them to redouble their efforts to fully achieve the production target we have set for ourselves."

"Citizens of Togo, our fourth 5-year economic and social development plan will be launched this year. The projects inscribed in this fourth plan aim at strengthening our communications infrastructures, increasing the number of our industries, processing our own natural resources and expansion of our social welfare institutions." This 5-year development plan will involve a total expenditure of about 250 billion francs. The successful impelentation of this fourth plan will require the sustained efforts of all members of the community.

"No country can make progress in an atmosphere of disorder and anarchy." Our concrete achievements during the past 14 years, which constitute a matter for pride for the people in our towns and rural areas, have been possible thanks to the peace and stability which enabled the people to face their development tasks. "We will continue to repeat that the restored national union and solidarity must be maintained at all costs so that this union and solidarity between the citizens of this country may always constitute the bedrock on which we must build together the lasting peace on which our political stability depends.

"Sons and daughters of Togo, your country, your national union party and your government remain very firmly attached to the great principles and ideals which protect man's happiness." Togo remains fundamentally faithful to respect for the regulations of good-neighbor relations among countries. This means that the Togo of the RPT does not like to interfere in other countries' internal affairs. It is Togo's duty to let other countries in our continent benefit from the peace and stability prevailing in its territory. "This is because as far as Togo is concerned, no sacrifice is too great whenever there is the need to help our African brothers regain their countries' peace and stability through dialogue. It was in this spirit that our country made its modest contribution within the OAU ad hoc committee in order to put a stop to the conflict between the various Chadian factions. To be sure, the war in Chad has ended, but peace will continue to remain precarious in that brotherly country as long as there is no real reconciliation."

Apart from the disastrous consequences of the excessive increases of the price of crude oil, the non oil-producing Third World countries are powerless in the face of the constant degradation of the prices of their raw materials and the deterioration of the purchasing power of their peoples.

Citizens of Togo, in this extremely complicated international political, economic and social situation, we invite you to be increasingly aware of your responsibilities in the individual and collective efforts for the construction of Togo, our dear fatherland. Long live the national liberation. Long live the Republic of Togo.

## ANGOLA

### FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT REPORTED

AB131300 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] The French foreign minister's visit to Angola opens a new perspective in the development of relations between France and Angola. After this trip, relations between our two countries will certainly be given a new impetus. This visit is in line with Angola's foreign policy, which seeks to establish good relations with all countries, whatever their political orientations, on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of one another.

Concerning the visit itself, the two delegations yesterday held long discussions. The French delegation was personally led by Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet, while Comrade Jorge Teixeira led the Angolan delegation. Last night, the Angolan foreign minister offered a dinner in honor of his French counterpart. The French delegation went to Benguela this morning and is expected back in the capital this evening.

As scheduled, Mr Francois-Poncet will be received in audience this evening by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party.

14 Jan Report

LD141144 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 14 Jan 81 EA

[Text] Yesterday afternoon Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the MPLA-Labor Party, of the People's Republic of Angola, and commander in chief of the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, received Jean Francois-Poncet, the French minister of foreign affairs who has been on an official visit to our country since last Sunday. Jean Francois-Poncet said on arrival that he would hold talks with Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos to discuss problems of bilateral cooperation and international matters.

The French leader visited Benguela yesterday where, according to his program, he was to have called at the Africa Textile Factory, where French citizens are working.

Jean Francois-Poncet will hold talks today with Lopo do Nascimento and Roberto de Almeida, ministers of foreign trade and of planning, respectively. Final discussions are expected to take place today, followed by the issue of a joint declaration.

The French minister of foreign affairs will give a press conference tonight before he leaves the country.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### FOREIGN MINISTER ON DEADLOCK IN NAMIBIA TALKS

LD141218 Johannesburg International Service in English 1112 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, has very definite views on the success or otherwise of the conference on the future of Southwest Africa which ended in deadlock.

[Begin recording] [Botha] It would appear to me that an impasse has certainly been achieved or reached. I don't know whether we should dissect this impasse but, yes, it would seem to me that a deadlock has been reached.

[Question] It seems all extremely serious. What is the implication of this development for the possibilities of peaceful settlement in South-West Africa, Namibia?

[Answer] Unless the United Nations and at least the Western governments adopt a more reasonable attitude and display greater fairness and accept the parties, the anti-SWAPO parties, as equals to SWAPO in any negotiations and unless they can come up with assurances and guarantees as to the preservation of fundamental rights after an election in that territory and also a guarantee on equal opportunity for all the parties, then unless there is a radical change in attitude in the United Nations on this subject, I consider the chances of a successful peaceful solution just about zero.

[Question] Are these also the reasons for the collapse of the Geneva talks?

[Answer] Yes, oh yes, to a great extent if one reads Mr Mudge's statement, and Mr Van Zijl's which I just got to read a little while ago. They have concentrated on these aspects and I have warned the United Nations and I have warned several foreign ministers of various European governments that they should be careful, that they should warn Dr Waldheim, that they should try to effect a change in the attitude of the United Nations vis-a-vis the parties, that they should halt the favoritism and the bias in favor of SWAPO immediately, because I could see that this bias, that this favoritism shown to SWAPO, the partiality in favor of SWAPO was growing in the minds of the anti-SWAPO parties as not only an obstacle but something that would make it impossible to continue with the process of implementing the solution or any settlement plan. [end recording]

## ZAMBIA

### KAUNDA ON FOREIGN COMPLICITY IN OCTOBER COUP PLOT

LD121900 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Jan 81 CA

[Excerpt] The state is studying reports that racist South Africa is planning to invade Zambia on a rescue mission of commandos involved in the abortive coup attempt last October. President Kaunda, who disclosed this today, cautioned the nation to been the lookout for spies who may be asking the whereabouts of the commandos in Zambia, including other locked-up Zambian dissidents. He said the state is studying the situation to try and establish their [as heard] validity, that this could not be taken lightly and precautionary measures are being taken to forestall such a mission, adding that if a military attack takes place, the South Africans will not find the people they will be looking for. Dr Kaunda also wondered whether South Africa had been sincere when it claimed having played no part in the coup attempt if it is planning to attack Zambian dissidents and commandos implicated in the coup to escape.

The president further wondered why two Zambians, Pierce Annfield, a lawyer, and Brig Gen Godfrey Miyanda, should continue to hide when police just want them to help in investigatioins relating to the coup plot. He told the meeting that the state is still gathering evidence and that there is no question of those (?who are) involved being persecuted. The president emphasized that personally he has no hatred for those involved in the attempt to overthrow the government, adding that the matter will be left to a court to decide.

Moreover, President Kaunda revealed that two or three neighboring African countries may have been involved in the attempted military coup in October last year. Addressing Lusaka party officials, the President said the investigations are beginning to show that two or three African countries might have been involved in the attempted coup. President Kaunda did not mention the countries concerned, but last year the president had informed the nation at the time the coup was smashed that South Africa and a group of 200 former Katangese gendarmes were recruited by (?the destructors). [words indistinct] He said investigations into the coup had not yet been completed but he added that he had the right to report to the nation (?fact by fact).